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IN MEMORY OF  
H. T. GERRANS  
FELLOW OF WORCESTER  
COLLEGE

THE GIFT OF  
MRS. GERRANS  
1931



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2



**A Christmas Garland.**

Nowell, nowell, nowell, nowell.

Who ys there that syngith so nowell, nowell, nowell?

I am here, syre Cristmasse:

Well come, my lord syre Cristmasse,

Welcome to us all bothe more & lasse,

Com ner, nowell.

Diets wous garde, bewe syre, tydynges y you bryng,

A mayde hath born a chylde full yong

The weche causeth yew for to syng,

Nowell.

Criste is now born of a pure mayde,

In an oxe stalle he ys layde,

Wher' for syng we alle atte abraide,

Nowell.

Behber bien par tutte la company,

Make gode chere and be ryght mery,

And syng with us now ioyfully,

Nowell.







“ With a good old fashion, when Christmasse was come,  
To call in all his old neighbours with bagpipe and drum.”

*Frontispice*

A Christmas Garland

CAROLS AND POEMS

FOR

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY TO  
THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

A. H. BULLEN

With Seven Illustrations newly designed  
by Percy G. Clarke

LONDON

JOHN C. NIMMO

14, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.

1895



A Christmas Garland

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FROM

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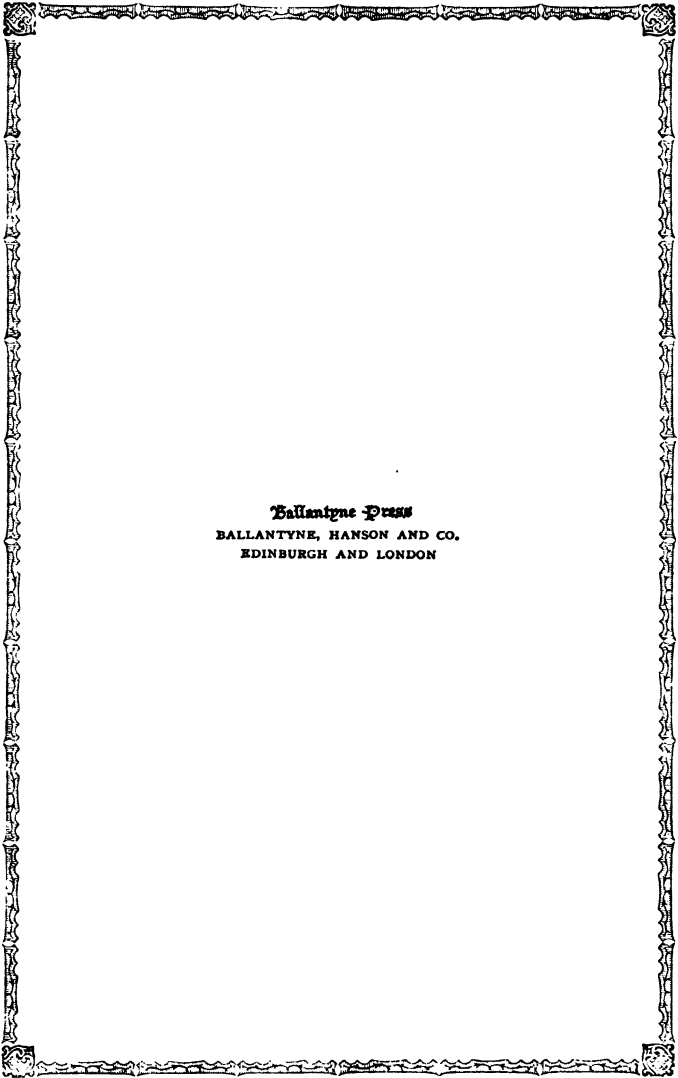
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14, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, W.C.

1885



**Ballantyne Press**  
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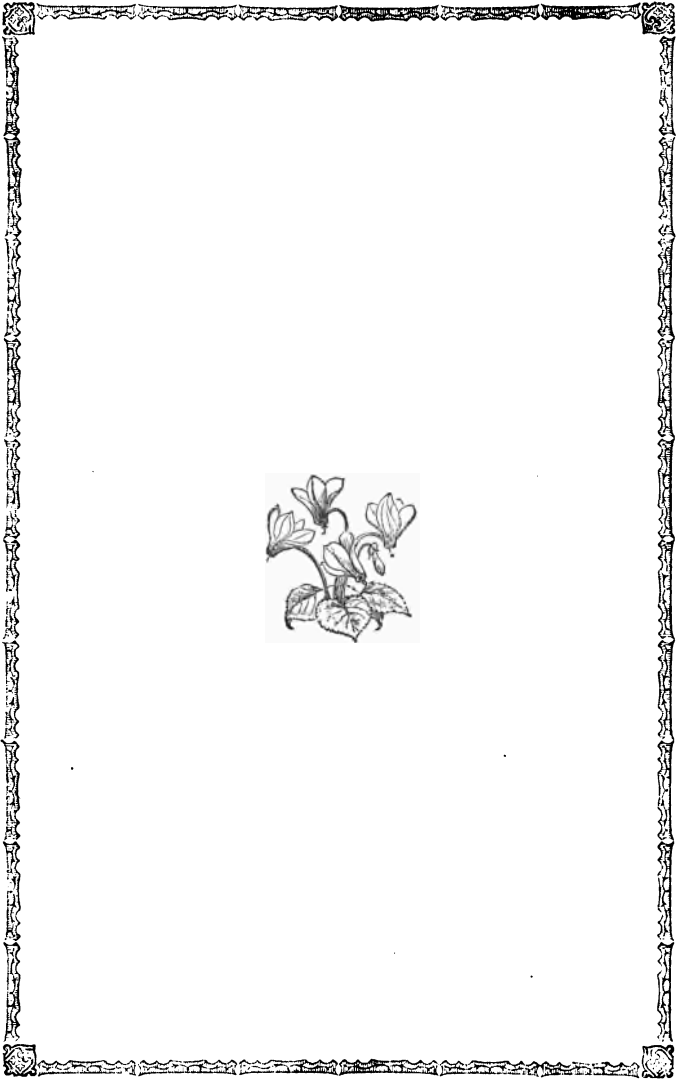
## To my Wife.

*When skies were blue and hearts were gay,  
We wandered in the prime of May  
By primrose-banks, and where the breeze  
Shook snow-bloom from the cherry-trees,  
And golden gorse stretched leagues away.*

*When August eves were cool and sweet,  
We watched the slant rays gild the wheat,  
Or far down woodland alleys lone  
Heard stock-doves make delicious moan,  
And chide the hours that flew so fleet.*

*Now, while the twinkling shadows fall  
Athwart the casement and the wall,  
Beside the fire-light's ruddy gleam,  
As day goes down, we muse and dream,  
And all our past delights recall.*

*Tho' envious mists usurp the morn,  
And mire lies deep in ways forlorn,  
Sweet Heart, while Love our feet shall guide,  
What ills, forsooth, can us betide  
Who laugh the darkling days to scorn?*





# Contents.

DEDICATION . . . . .	PAGE
PREFACE . . . . .	v
	xiii

## Part I.

### CHRISTMAS CHANTS AND CAROLS.

<i>In every place I shall tell this (Coventry Mysteries)</i> . . . . .	1
<i>Welcome Yule</i> . . . . .	2
<i>I sing of a maiden</i> . . . . .	4
<i>In Excelsis Gloria</i> . . . . .	6
<i>The first Nowell the Angel did say</i> . . . . .	7
<i>In Bethlehem that noble place</i> . . . . .	10
<i>A New Carol of our Lady</i> . . . . .	12
<i>The Virgin and Child</i> . . . . .	15
<i>About the field they piped full right</i> . . . . .	19
<i>This endnes night I saw a sight</i> . . . . .	21
<i>I saw three ships come sailing in</i> . . . . .	23
<i>As I sat under a sycamore tree</i> . . . . .	25
<i>My sweet little baby, &amp;c.</i> . . . .	26
<i>Joseph was an old man</i> . . . . .	29
<i>Saint Stephen was a Clerk</i> . . . . .	33
<i>Remember, O thou Man</i> . . . . .	36
<i>God rest you, merry gentlemen</i> . . . . .	40
<i>To-morrow shall be my dancing day</i> . . . . .	43
<i>The Holy Well</i> . . . . .	46
<i>The Carnal and the Crane</i> . . . . .	49
<i>Joys Seven</i> . . . . .	55
<i>The moon shines bright</i> . . . . .	58

	PAGE
<i>A Virgin most pure</i> . . . . .	61
<i>The Saviour of all people</i> . . . . .	64
<i>A Christmas Carol (by Robert Herrick)</i> . . . . .	66
<i>The contest of the Ivy and the Holly</i> . . . . .	68
<i>Modryb Marya (by R. S. Hawker)</i> . . . . .	71
<i>The Child Jesus (by R. S. Hawker)</i> . . . . .	73
<i>The Shepherds went their hasty way (by S. T. Coleridge)</i> . . . . .	75
<i>In the bleak mid-winter (by Miss Christina G. Rossetti)</i> . . . . .	78
<i>Masters, in this hall (by Mr. William Morris)</i> . . . . .	80
<i>Outlanders, whence come ye last (by Mr. William Morris)</i> . . . . .	84
<i>Three damsels in the Queen's chamber (by Mr. A. C. Swinburne)</i> . . . . .	87

## Part II.

## CARMINA SACRA.

<i>On the morning of Christ's Nativity (by John Milton)</i> . . . . .	91
<i>Who can forget (by Giles Fletcher)</i> . . . . .	103
<i>The Shepherds (by Henry Vaughan)</i> . . . . .	106
<i>Christ's Nativity (by Henry Vaughan)</i> . . . . .	109
<i>New Prince, New Pomp (by Robert Southwell)</i> . . . . .	111
<i>Christmas (by George Herbert)</i> . . . . .	113
<i>For Christmas Day (by Bishop Hall)</i> . . . . .	115
<i>The Shepherd's Song (by E. Bolton)</i> . . . . .	116
<i>A Hymn on the Nativity of my Saviour (by Ben Jonson)</i> . . . . .	118
<i>A Hymn of the Nativity (by Richard Crashaw)</i> . . . . .	120
<i>A Hymn for the Epiphany (by Richard Crashaw)</i> . . . . .	126
<i>The Angels (by William Drummond)</i> . . . . .	128
<i>The Shepherds (by William Drummond)</i> . . . . .	129
<i>Of the Epiphany (by Sir John Beaumont)</i> . . . . .	130
<i>Where is this blessed Babe (by Jeremy Taylor)</i> . . . . .	132
<i>Awake, my Soul, and come away (by Jeremy Taylor)</i> . . . . .	134

CONTENTS.

ix

	PAGE
<i>And they laid Him in a manger (by Sir Edward Shesburne)</i> . . . . .	136
<i>An ode on the Birth of our Saviour (by Robert Herrick)</i> . . . . .	138
<i>Rejoice, rejoice, with heart and voice (by Francis Kinwelmersh)</i> . . . . .	140
<i>The Virgin's Cradle-Hymn (by S. T. Coleridge)</i> . . . . .	142
<i>A Christmas Lullaby (by Mr. J. A. Symonds)</i> . . . . .	143
<i>A Rocking Hymn (by George Wither)</i> . . . . .	145

Part III.

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS AND CHRISTMAS CHEER.

<i>So now is come our joyfult feast (by George Wither)</i> . . . . .	149
<i>Ceremonies for Christmas (by Robert Herrick)</i> . . . . .	154
<i>The Praise of Christmas</i> . . . . .	157
<i>Old Christmas Returned</i> . . . . .	162
<i>O you merry, merry souls</i> . . . . .	168
<i>A Carol. Bringing in the Boar's Head</i> . . . . .	170
<i>The Boar's Head Carol (as sung at Queen's College, Oxford)</i>	171
<i>The Boar's Head Carol (as sung at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1607)</i> . . . . .	172
<i>The Wassail (by Robert Herrick)</i> . . . . .	173
<i>A jolly wassail bowl</i> . . . . .	176
<i>We wish you merry Christmas (Wassailing song)</i> . . . . .	180
<i>Here we come a whistling</i> . . . . .	183
<i>Wassail, wassail, all over the town</i> . . . . .	185
<i>Bring us in good ale</i> . . . . .	187
<i>Come follow, follow me</i> . . . . .	189
<i>All you that are good fellows</i> . . . . .	192
<i>Come, mad boys</i> . . . . .	194
<i>Come bravely on, my masters</i> . . . . .	196
<i>My master and dame, I well perceive</i> . . . . .	197

	PAGE
<i>With merry glee and solace</i> . . . . .	199
<i>In honour of Saint John we thus</i> . . . . .	202
<i>The New Year is begun</i> . . . . .	205
<i>The young men and maids on New Year's Day.</i> . . . .	209
<i>The Old Year now away is fled</i> . . . . .	211
<i>Provide for Christmas</i> . . . . .	214
<i>Now thrice welcome, Christmas.</i> . . . .	215
<i>Now that the time is come wherein</i> . . . . .	217
<i>Now enter Christmas like a man</i> . . . . .	219
<i>Now Christmas comes, 'tis fit that we</i> . . . . .	221
<i>Maids get up and bake your pies</i> . . . . .	223
<i>To shorten Winter's sadness</i> . . . . .	225
<i>No news of navies burnt at seas (by Robert Herrick)</i> . . . . .	226
<i>Now, now the mirth comes (by Robert Herrick)</i> . . . . .	229
<i>Christmas in the Olden Time (by Sir Walter Scott)</i> . . . . .	231
<i>Christmas Minstrelsy (by William Wordsworth)</i> . . . . .	234

---

**FAREWELL TO CHRISTMAS.**

<i>Mark well my heavy doleful tale</i> . . . . .	239
<i>Now farewell, good Christmas</i> . . . . .	242
<i>Christmas hath made an end</i> . . . . .	244
<b>NOTES</b> . . . . .	249



## List of Illustrations.

— 0 —  
“ *With a good old fashion, when Christmase was come,  
To call in all his old neighbours with bagpipe and drum.*”  
Frontispiece.

“ *Dread ye nought, said the Angel bright,  
Salvator mundi natus est.*”  
Page 10.

“ *The inns are full, no man will yield  
This little pilgrim bed ;  
But forced he is with silly beasts  
In crib to shroud his head.*”  
Page 111.

“ *Some youths will now a mumming go.*”  
Page 153.

“ *Come, bring with a noise,  
My merry, merry boys,  
The Christmas log to the firing.*”  
Page 154.

“ *With footsteps sore  
From door to door  
We trudge through sleet and snow.*”  
Page 180.

“ *Then the grim boar's head frowned on high.*”  
Page 232.

*I desire to thank Mrs. Hawker for permission to include in this collection two Carols by the late Rev. Robert Stephen Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow. The Carols by Miss Christina G. Rossetti, Mr. William Morris, and Mr. A. C. Swinburne, are republished with the courteous consent of the authors and publishers (The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; Messrs. Macmillan; Messrs. Ellis & White; and Messrs. Chatto & Windus). For the hitherto unpublished Christmas Lullaby on p. 143, I am indebted to Mr. J. A. Symonds. I also lie under considerable obligation towards that very valuable periodical, "Notes and Queries."*

## Preface.

---

IT is a commonplace with poets to lament over the degeneracy of the times. Even Homer thought the world was in a parlous state, for he twits his countrymen with their feebleness, protesting that two picked men could hardly lift on to a waggon the stone which Hector brandished with ease. The aged ploughman in Lucretius envies the fortune of his forefathers, who gained a comfortable livelihood from a scanty patch of ground; and the sorrowful vineplanter wearies Heaven with his complaints, perceiving not (says the poet) that all things little by little are wasting away by length of days and faring towards the grave. Evermore rises the same wail over the poverty of present times, and evermore we look back wistfully to the past. As one turns the pages of Herrick's "Hesperides," how grey and colourless appears the England of to-day! We have become so serious, so demure, so respectable; we are resolved that the game of life is a desperately earnest business; we read Mr. Shorthouse. "I sing of May-poles, hock-carts, wassails, wakes!" wrote Herrick. Alack, *nous avons changé tout cela*. Instead of dancing

with Julia round a May-pole, he would be expected to attend a May-meeting at Exeter Hall. Flush-cheeked, curly-haired Robin Herrick at a May-meeting! After such an experience he would never have called Devonshire "dull." Country life, as depicted in the "Hesperides," appears to have been one perpetual round of merry-making. Morris dances, Whitsun ale, twelfth-tide kings and queens, stool-ball, shearing-feasts, mummeries, wassailings, shroving, and the like, are the subjects of the poet's song. It is hard, very hard, in this last quarter of the nineteenth century to realise the life that Herrick led. Perhaps on a closer view much of the brightness of the vision would fade away; but still we can never banish the feeling that something has been lost of the old delight in life, the old buoyancy and freshness that possessed men's hearts before the Puritans gained the mastery.

Such reflections forcibly suggest themselves as Christmas draws near. We still twine the holly and we still eat mince-pies. In one or two colleges the boar's head is still served up with mustard. But who now-a-days sets a swan on the Christmas board, or who a sturgeon? Where will you find "the carcasses of three fat wethers bruised for gravy to make sauce for a single peacock"?<sup>1</sup> That delightful writer, Nicholas Breton, in his "Fantasticks" (1626), brings vividly home to us the Christmas festivities of the early seventeenth century:—"It is now Christmas, and not a cup of drink

<sup>1</sup> Massinger's "City Madam," ii. 1. (Credat Judæus!)



must pass without a carol ; the beasts, fowl, and fish come to a general execution, and the corn is ground to dust for the bakehouse and the pastry : cards and dice purge many a purse, and the youth show their agility in shoeing of the wild mare : now, good cheer, and welcome, and God be with you, and I thank you :—and against the New Year provide for the presents :—the Lord of Misrule is no mean man for his time, and the guests of the high table must lack no wine : the lusty bloods must look about them like men, and piping and dancing puts away much melancholy : stolen venison is sweet, and a fat coney is worth money : pit-falls are now set for small birds, and a woodcock hangs himself in a gin : a good fire heats all the house, and a full alms-basket makes the beggar's prayers :—the maskers and the mummers make the merry sport, but if they lose their money their drum goes dead : swearers and swaggerers are sent away to the ale-house, and unruly wenches go in danger of judgment : musicians now make their instruments speak out, and a good song is worth the hearing. In sum it is a holy time, a duty in Christians for the remembrance of Christ and custom among friends for the maintenance of good fellowship. In brief I thus conclude it : I hold it a memory of the Heaven's love and the world's peace, the mirth of the honest, and the meeting of the friendly. Farewell." It is pleasant by the fireside to linger over such a description as that ; to try to realise the nut-brown mirth that reigned at Christmastide three centuries ago. Sir John Resesby has left

us an interesting account of how he used to observe Christmas. "I returned," he writes<sup>1</sup> in 1684, "to Thrybergh, by God's mercy, in safety, to keep Christmas amongst my neighbours and tenants. I had more company this Christmas than heretofore. The four first days of the new year all my tenants of Thrybergh, Brinsford, Denby, Mexborough, Hooton Roberts, and Rotherham dined with me; the rest of the time some four-score of gentlemen and yeomen with their wives were invited, besides some that came from York; so that all the beds in the house and most in the town were taken up. There were seldom less than four-score, counting all sorts of people, that dined in the house every day, and some days many more. On New Year's Day chiefly there dined above three hundred, so that whole sheep were roasted and served up to feed them. For music I had four violins, besides bagpipes, drums, and trumpets." Nobody could grudge broad acres to a landowner who so well understood hospitality. On another occasion,<sup>2</sup> in 1682, the festivities were on a less lavish scale. There assembled on Christmas Eve nineteen of the poorer tenants from Denby and Hooton; on Christmas Day twenty-six of the poorer tenants from Thrybergh, Brinsford, and Mexborough; on St. Stephen's Day farmers and better sort of tenants to the number of fifty-four; on St. John's Day forty-five of the chief tenants; on the 30th of December eighteen gentlemen of the neighbourhood with their wives; on the 1st of January sixteen gentlemen; on the 4th twelve of the

<sup>1</sup> Memoirs of Sir John Resesby (Camden Society), p. 310.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 266-7.

x

neighbouring clergymen; and on the 6th seven gentlemen and tradesmen. Among the guests who lay at the house were "Mr. Rigden, merchant of York, and his wife, *a handsome woman*," and "Mr. Belton, an ingenious clergyman, but too much a good fellow." How gentle is the censure conveyed in the words "too much a good fellow!" Sir John adds: "The expense of liquor, both of wine and others, was considerable, as of other provisions, and my friends appeared well satisfied." So they ought to have been. But all landlords were not like Sir John Reresby, and he tells us himself that few of the gentry in his part of the country observed the festival. Complaints of niggardly housekeeping were constantly being made. In the "Roxburghe Collection" is a very doleful ballad entitled "Christmas' Lamentation for the loss of his acquaintance, showing how he is forced to leave the country and come to London." Hear how it begins:—

"Christmas is my name; far have I gone,  
 Have I gone, have I gone, have I gone,  
     Without regard;  
 Whereas great men by flocks there be flown,  
 There be flown, there be flown, there be flown,  
     To London ward;  
 Where they in pomp and pleasure do waste  
 That which Christmas was wonted to feast,  
     Welladay!  
 Houses where music was wont for to ring,  
 Nothing but bats and howlets do sing,  
     Welladay, welladay, welladay!  
     Where should I stay?

b

Christmas beef and bread is turned to stones, &c.  
 And silken rags ;  
 And lady Money sleeps, and makes moans, &c.  
 In misers' bags.  
 Houses where pleasure once did abound,  
 Nought but a dog and a shepherd is found,  
 Welladay !  
 Places where Christmas revels did keep,  
 Is now become habitations for sheep,  
 Welladay !”

Poor Robin's Almanac harps perpetually on the same theme. Against such curmudgeons was directed the old carol of *Dives and Lazarus*, which must have been sung at many a rich churl's door to the gratification of a knot of shivering wretches. I give it from an old broadside<sup>1</sup> in the Bodleian.

“ As it fell out upon a day  
 Rich Dives made a feast,  
 And he invited all his friends  
 And gentry of the best.

Then Lazarus laid him down and down,  
 E'en down at Dives' door ;  
 Some meat, some drink, brother Dives,  
 Bestow upon the poor.

Thou art none of my brother, Lazarus,  
 That lies begging at the door.  
 No meat nor drink will I give to thee,  
 Nor bestow upon the poor.

---

<sup>1</sup> Printed in the last century by T. Bloomer, 53 Edgbaston Street, Birmingham.

Then Lazarus laid him down and down,  
E'en down at Dives' wall;  
Some meat, some drink, brother Dives,  
Or with hunger starve I shall.

Thou art none of my brother, Lazarus,  
That lies begging at my wall ;  
For neither meat nor drink will I give,  
But with hunger starve you shall.

Then Lazarus laid him down and down  
E'en down at Dives' gate ;  
Some meat, some drink, brother Dives,  
For Jesus Christ His sake.

Thou art none of my brother, Lazarus,  
That lies begging at my gate ;  
No meat nor drink will I give to thee  
For Jesus Christ His sake.

Then Dives sent out his merry men,  
To whip poor Lazarus away,  
They had no power to strike one stroke,  
But flung their whips away.

Then Dives sent out his hungry dogs  
To bite him as he lay ;  
They had no power to bite at all,  
But licked his sores away.

As it fell out upon a day,  
Poor Lazarus sickened and died ;  
There came two angels out of heaven,  
His soul therein to guide.

Rise up, rise up, brother Lazarus,  
And go along with me,  
For you've a place prepared in heaven  
Upon an angel's knee.<sup>1</sup>

As it fell out upon a day,  
Rich Dives sickened and died ;  
There came two serpents out of hell,  
His soul therein to guide.

Rise up, rise up, brother Dives,  
And go along with me ;  
There is prepared a place in hell  
From which thou ne'er can flee.

Then Dives looked up with his eyes,  
And saw poor Lazarus blest ;  
Give a drop of water, brother Lazarus,  
To quench my burning thirst.

O had I as many years to abide,  
As there are blades of grass,  
Then there would be an end, but now  
Hell's pains will never pass.

O was I now but alive again,  
The space of one half hour ;  
O that I'd made my peace secure,  
Then the devil should have no power !"

Churls of the class of Dives will always exist, but one likes to think that there are fewer of them now than formerly. Truly, there is every need to-day for sympathy and charity towards the poor and the afflicted.

---

<sup>1</sup> Another copy reads :—

“ In angels' company.”

Very pleasant is the obsolete practice of combining devotion and good fellowship. Fancy a modern rhymester hailing the arrival of Christmas after this style!—

“ Now that the time is come wherein  
Our Saviour Christ was born,  
The larders full of beef and pork,  
The garners filled with corn,” &c.

Finding these verses in *Poor Robin's Almanac* for 1700, we are charmed by their quaint sincerity. Ah that homely piety and simple-hearted mirth might be revived! These are dull times. Where are the mummers and the maskers? Where the Lord of Misrule and the Twelfth-tide kings and queens? What a poor business is a country-fair to-day! Smock-races,<sup>1</sup> hot-hasty-pudding contests, and grinning through a horse-collar have been abolished. Merry-go-rounds and shooting-galleries are well-nigh the only attractions. But we must remember that, with many innocent diversions, not a few barbarous sports have been swept away. Cock-fighting still has its supporters in the Black Country, but it is to be hoped that nobody is anxious to revive cock-throwing or goose-riding. In remote districts many good old customs still linger. The wassailers still sing their cheery song, and the Christmas play, with its odd medley of characters, St. George,

<sup>1</sup> So called because the successful girl was presented with a holland smock.

the Turk, the Doctor, Beelzebub<sup>1</sup> (sometimes with the addition of Oliver Cromwell and the Duke of Wellington), still delights bucolic audiences. Hone, writing more than half a century ago, anticipated that the practice of singing Christmas carols would be abolished in the course of a few years. His lugubrious prophecy has happily not been fulfilled. "As I sat on a sunny bank," "I saw three ships come sailing in," "God rest you, merry gentlemen," "Remember, O thou man," "The first Nowell the Angel did say," and others, are still sung year after year. But the more fantastic carols seem to be losing ground. "Cherry-tree carol," the finest of all carols, has been shorn of half its beauty by modern prudishness. Every girl and boy should be taught the lovely stanzas beginning, "As Joseph was a-walking" (p. 31). Never were Christ's praises chanted in sweeter, clearer tones. At the present day people are too refined (or should we say—stolid?) to appreciate such strange pieces of composition as "Holy Well," "The moon shines bright," and "The Carnal and the Crane." In the most characteristic carols there is a pathetic wistful melody, as though the singer were yearning to give utterance to the thoughts that crowd his soul. Sometimes, as in the carol beginning "I sing of a maiden" (p. 4), the accents ring clear and sweet, without a flaw. At other times

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<sup>1</sup> "Here come I, Beelzebub ;  
Under my arm I carry a club,  
Under my chin I carry a pan,  
Don't I look a nice young man ?"



the language is semi-articulate, woven of cloud-fancies, dim as a half-remembered dream. He must have had true poetic feeling who wrote the following strange carol of *The Seven Virgins*:<sup>1</sup>—

“ All under the leaves, and the leaves of life,  
I met with virgins seven,  
And one of them was Mary mild,  
Our Lord’s mother of Heaven.

‘ O what are you seeking, you seven fair maids,  
All under the leaves of life ;  
Come tell, come tell, what seek you  
All under the leaves of life ? ’

‘ We’re seeking for no leaves, Thomas,  
But for a friend of thine,  
We’re seeking for sweet Jesus Christ  
To be our guide and thine. ’

‘ Go down, go down to yonder town  
And sit in the gallery,  
And there you’ll see sweet Jesus Christ,  
Nailed to a big yew-tree. ’

So down they went to yonder town  
As fast as foot could fall,  
And many a grievous bitter tear  
From the Virgin’s eye did fall.

‘ O peace, Mother, O peace, Mother,  
Your weeping doth me grieve ;  
I must suffer this, ’ he said,  
‘ For Adam and for Eve. ’

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<sup>1</sup> I have not been able to see an old copy of this piece, which I have taken from an excellent collection of Christmas Carols edited a few years ago by “ Joshua Sylvester.”

' O Mother, take you John Evangelist  
All for to be your son,  
And he will comfort you sometimes  
Mother, as I have done.'

' O come thou, John Evangelist,  
Thou'rt welcome unto me,  
But more welcome my own dear Son  
Whom I nursed on my knee.'

Then he laid his head on his right shoulder,  
Seeing death it struck him nigh,—  
' The holy Mother be with your soul,  
I die, Mother dear, I die.'

O the rose, the gentle rose,  
And the fennel that grows so green,  
God give us grace in every place  
To pray for our king and queen.

Furthermore for our enemies all  
Our prayers they should be strong :  
Amen, good Lord ; your charity  
Is the ending of my song."

Sung on the crisp frosty road beneath the flying moon, that pathetic and fantastic strain might well stir the hearers' hearts with far-off wonder and awe. But for some time past it has been a growing practice to sing carols in churches instead of in the open air. Only the less poetical carols are in use, and the element of picturesqueness is fast vanishing. One of the most popular carols is the piece beginning "Good King Wenceslas looked out," written by the Rev. Dr. Neale. The language is poor and commonplace to the last degree.

Much has been written about the history of Christmas Carols, and I have no intention in this brief preface of minutely traversing the well-trodden ground. In England the practice of carol-singing appears to have first become widely spread in the 15th century. Many of the pieces collected from MSS. by the labour of Ritson, Wright, and Sandys belong to this early date. We are fortunate in possessing an ancient MS. copy of the *Carol of St. Stephen* (p. 33). Doubtless (in a somewhat altered shape) *The Carnal and the Crane*, *The Holy Well*, and *The Seven Virgins* belong to the 15th century; but no early copies of these pieces, whether in print or MS., are known to exist. The earliest printed collection was issued by Wynkyn de Worde in 1521. Only a fragment of it has descended; and in this fragment Hearne the antiquary found the original version of the famous Boar's Head Carol. A later collection, printed by Richard Kele, was issued about 1550. Specimens from this unique volume were printed in "Bibliographical Miscellanies," 1813, whence I have drawn the pieces beginning, "In Bethlehem that noble place" (p. 10), and "Lords and Ladies all by dene" (p. 12). Other books of so-called Christmas Carols were licensed for printing in the latter part of the 16th century; but the pieces in these collections appear to have been hymns rather than carols. Early in the next century we find a genuine example of a carol, with music, ("Remember, O thou man") in Ravenscroft's "Melismata," 1611. A few years afterwards an attempt to supplant

the old carols was made by William Slatyer in "Certeine of David's Psalmes intended for Christmas Carols." At a somewhat later date a few carols, though not of the best kind, are found among the Roxburghe Ballads. In the second half of the last centry T. Bloomer, a Birmingham printer, did good service by printing in broadside form all the traditional carols he could find. Jemmy Catnach, of Great Monmouth Street, Seven Dials, in the second quarter of the present century, was zealous in diffusing the knowledge of Christmas Carols. As the season comes round hawkers still call at villagers' doors with wretchedly-printed slips; but only a few of the old traditional carols continue to circulate.

Alongside of the sacred carols sung in the open air, flourished the jovial carols sung at Christmas feasts. A small black-letter collection of these pieces was published in 1642; another appeared in 1661; a small undated collection belongs probably to the same time; a fourth is dated 1688. These tracts, belonging to the class of books that are most easily thumbed out of existence, are of the rarest possible occurrence. The library of the British Museum does not possess a copy of any of them; but luckily they are all in the Bodleian, bound together in a small duodecimo volume which once belonged to that "facete" (to use the term he applies to Democritus Junior) and ingenious scholar, Antony-à-Wood, the never-to-be-forgotten author of "Athenæ Oxonienses." In the Long Vacation I spent some delightful hours in making copious extracts from these curious tracts,

which few previous collectors appear to have examined. It may be that the reader will not find the same pleasure in these old rustic songs as I found. For in truth I was in the mood to enjoy everything. Returning after long absence to Oxford, I thought the old spires and domes had never looked so beautiful before. The studious hush of the Bodleian was charming after the noise of London streets. Before me lay the MS. catalogue, in a 17th-century hand, of the books which Robert Burton bequeathed to the library he loved so well; and as with reverence I turned the pages, the air seemed filling with the ghosts of grand old Oxford scholars, men who lived before the days of competitive examinations and pretentious sciolism; men who loved learning for its own sake, and whose whole life passed as a summer's day. Then the walk in the mellow evening-air with an old fellow student to Foxcomb Hill, and the draught of foaming ale in the inn parlour where I had spent so many jovial hours! But I return to Antony-à-Wood's collection of carols. The reader will perceive that they are genuine specimens of the songs that were sung in farm-houses by shepherds and ploughmen at Christmas feasts in the 17th century. Very touching is the gratitude of the poor fellows for being allowed the run of their teeth:—

“Of delicats so dainty  
I see now here is plenty,  
Upon this table ready here prepared;  
Then let us now give thanks to those

---

That all things friendly thus bestows,  
Esteeming not this world that is so hard.

For of the same my master  
Hath made me here a taster ;  
The Lord above requite him for the same !  
And so to all within this house  
I will drink a full carouse,  
With leave of my good master and my dame.

And the Lord be praised  
My stomach is well eased,  
My bones at quiet may go take their rest ;  
Good fortune surely followed me  
To bring me thus so luckily  
To eat and drink so freely of the best.”

Their stomachs were sharp-set, and we may be sure they played a nimble knife and fork throughout the whole twelve days. Christmas comes but once a year, so they made the best of their time and lustily trolled the nut-brown bowl in honour of St. Stephen and St. John. One of the most interesting pieces is the New Year's Carol (p. 205), sung by the shepherd, who comes bringing mellow pippins as presents for his master's children, points<sup>1</sup> for the farm-labourers, and pins for the maids. The verses bidding Farewell to Christmas are lugubrious indeed ; but the honest fellows doubtless found consolation in the thought that they would feast again next year.

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<sup>1</sup> Tagged laces that held up the breeches.

Those who spent their Christmas at their own fireside had also carols, but of a soberer sort. The following verses, which evidently cannot boast of a high antiquity, I heard in Berkshire :—

“ When I’m at school my father  
Is working on the farm,  
The harvest he must gather  
To keep us all from harm.

My brother is at sea,  
My sister’s gone from home,  
She must in service be  
Till merry Christmas come.

We all shall meet together  
On merry Christmas Eve ;  
We reck not wind or weather  
While we our Christmas keep.

All round the rodded (?) earth  
Each one might chance to say,  
Since last we met in mirth  
“Twas merry Christmas Day.”

Rather a doleful ditty that ; no mention of goose or mince-pies. At the same time I took down the following slight but pretty rhymes :—

“ Sing we all merrily,  
Christmas is here,  
The day that we love best  
Of days in the year.

---

Bring forth the holly,  
The box and the bay,  
Deck out our cottage  
For glad Christmas Day.

Sing we all merrily,  
Draw round the fire,  
Sister and brother,  
Grandson and sire."

It would be easy to write a long dissertation about Christmas ceremonies, for the materials are all to our hand. But as I have no desire to make a parade of cheap learning, I refer the reader to that elaborate and easy accessible work, Brand's "Popular Antiquities." For one who has neither the learning of Brand nor the light touch of Leigh Hunt, it would be impertinent to write at length on so trite a theme. The present volume lays little claim to research. It has been put together in idle moments, and is intended rather for the general reader than for scholars. The orthography of the older pieces has been modernised, but I have endeavoured in all cases to give, as far as possible, a correct text. It may perhaps be thought that a few more old carols should have been included in the First Part. I omitted without hesitation such pieces as "When Jesus Christ was twelve years old" (popular though it is), "The Lord at first had Adam made," "When Cæsar Augustus had rais'd a taxation," "When old father Jacob was ready to die," &c. ; but I parted reluctantly from "Blessed be that maid Mary," "Mary



mother, meek and mild," "Marvel not, Joseph, on Mary mild," and others. Some readers may be vexed at finding in the Second Part so well-known a poem as Milton's "Ode on the Nativity." I have no particular affection for the poem as a whole, though I greatly admire certain stanzas, and am not blind to the marvellous metrical skill displayed throughout. With the sacred text of Milton I dared not tamper. I felt that I must print the Ode in its integrity or not at all; and I chose the first course. In regard to Crashaw, whose transcendent merits I should be the last to dispute, I had less hesitation. His Hymn of the Nativity I give entire, but of the Hymn for the Epiphany I quote only the opening lines, for the latter part abounds with the most violent conceits. At the end of the volume I have added a few notes. There is a striking poem by Frederick Tennyson, "The Holy Tide," which I should like to have included; but it is far too long. With two stanzas from it I take leave of the reader:—

"The days are sad, it is the Holytide :  
The Wintermorn is short, the Night is long ;  
So let the lifeless Hours be glorified  
With deathless thoughts, and echoed in sweet song :  
And through the sunset of this purple cup  
They will resume the roses of their prime,  
And the old Dead will hear us and wake up,  
Pass with dim smiles and make our hearts sublime !

The days are sad, it is the Holytide ;  
Be dusky mistletoes and hollies strown,

Sharp as the spear that pierced his sacred side,  
Red as the drops upon his thorny crown ;  
No haggard Passion and no lawless Mirth  
Fright off the sombre Muse,—tell sweet old tales,  
Sing songs as we sit bending o'er the hearth,  
Till the lamp flickers, and the memory fails."



PART I.

CHRISTMAS CHANTS AND CAROLS.

*From the Coventry Mysteries.*

In every Place I shall tell this.

IN every place I shall tell this,  
Of a clean maid that God is born,  
And in our likeness God now clad is,  
Mankind to save that was forlorn ;  
His mother a maid as she was beforen,  
Not foul-polluted as other women be,  
But fair and fresh as rose on thorn,  
Lily-white, clean with pure virginity.



A

*Printed in Ritson's Ancient Songs,  
Sandy's Carols, etc. (from Sloane  
MS., 2593, temp. Henry VI.)*

### Welcome Yule.

*Welcome Yule, thou merry man,  
In worship of this holy day.*

**W**ELCOME be thou, heaven-king,  
Welcome born in one morning,  
Welcome for whom we shall sing,  
Welcome Yule.

Welcome be ye, Stephen and John,  
Welcome Innocents every one,  
Welcome Thomas Martyr one,  
Welcome Yule.

Welcome be ye, good New Year,  
Welcome Twelfth Day, both in fere,<sup>1</sup>  
Welcome saintes lef<sup>2</sup> and dear,  
Welcome Yule.

<sup>1</sup> In fere = in company.

<sup>2</sup> Lef = loved.

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Welcome be ye, Candlemas,  
Welcome be ye, Queen of Bliss,  
Welcome both to more and less,  
Welcome Yule.

Welcome be ye that are here,  
Welcome all and make good cheer ;  
Welcome all, another year,  
Welcome Yule.



*From Wright's Songs and Carols,  
(Warton Society. A collection  
printed from Sloane MS. 2593,  
temp. Henry VI.)*

### 3 Sing of a Maiden.

I SING of a maiden  
That is makeless;<sup>1</sup>  
King of all kings  
To her son she ches;<sup>2</sup>  
He came also<sup>3</sup> still  
There his mother was,  
As dew in April  
That falleth on the grass.  
He came also still  
To his mother's bower,  
As dew in April  
That falleth on the flower.  
He came also still  
There his mother lay,

---

<sup>1</sup> Matchless.

<sup>2</sup> Chose.

<sup>3</sup> As.

---

As dew in April  
That falleth on the spray.  
Mother and maiden  
Was never none but she ;  
Well may such a lady  
God's mother be.



*From Harleian MS. 5396 (date circ.  
1500). Printed in Sandys' Christ-  
mas Carols, and other collections.*

### **In Excelsis Gloria.**

**W**HEN Christ was born of Mary free  
In Bethlehem in that fair citie,  
Angels sungen with mirth and glee,  
*In Excelsis Gloria!*

Herdsmen beheld these angels bright  
To them appeared with great light,  
And said, God's son is born this night,  
*In Excelsis Gloria!*

This King is comen to save kind  
[Even] in Scripture as we find,  
[There]fore this song have we in mind,  
*In Excelsis Gloria!*

[Then, dear] Lord, for thy great grace  
[Grant us] in bliss to see thy face,  
Where we may sing to thee solace,  
*In Excelsis Gloria!*



*Printed in Sandys' Christmas Carols,  
and other collections.*

### The First Nowell the Angel did say.

THE first Nowell the Angel did say  
Was to three poor Shepherds in the fields as  
they lay ;

In fields where they lay keeping their sheep  
In a cold winter's night that was so deep.

*Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,  
Born is the King of Israel.*

They looked up and saw a Star  
Shining in the East beyond them far ;  
And to the earth it gave great light,  
And so it continued both day and night.

*Nowell, etc.*

And by the light of that same Star  
Three Wise Men came from country far ;  
To seek for a King was their intent,  
And to follow the Star wherever it went.

*Nowell, etc.*

The Star drew nigh to the North-West,  
O'er Bethlehem it took its rest,  
And there it did both stop and stay  
Right over the place where Jesus lay.

*Nowell, etc.*

Then did they know assuredly  
Within that house the King did lie :  
One enter'd in then for to see,  
And found the Babe in poverty.

*Nowell, etc.*

Then enter'd in those Wise Men three  
Most reverently upon their knee,  
And offer'd there in his presence  
Both gold, and myrrh, and frankincense.

*Nowell, etc.*

Between an ox-stall and an ass  
This Child truly there, born he was ;  
For want of clothing they did him lay  
All in the manger among the hay.

*Nowell, etc.*

---

Then let us all with one accord  
Sing praises to our heavenly Lord,  
That hath made heaven and earth of nought,  
And with his blood mankind hath bought.

*Nowell, etc.*

If we in our time shall do well,  
We shall be free from death and hell ;  
For God hath prepared for us all  
A resting-place in general.

*Nowell, etc.*



*This and the next Carol are from Christmas Carolles newly imprinted (circ. 1550), of which only a fragment has come down. Our text is taken from Bibliographical Miscellanies (Oxford, 1813).*

### In Bethlehem that noble Place.

**I**N Bethlehem that noble place,  
As by prophecy said it was,  
Of the Virgin Mary full of grace,  
Salvator mundi natus est.

*Be we merry in this feast,  
In quo salvator natus est.*

On Christmas night an angel it told  
To the shepherds, keeping their fold,  
That into Bethlehem with beasts wold  
Salvator mundi natus est.

*Be we merry, etc.*

The shepherds were compassed right,  
About them was a great light;  
Dread ye nought, said the angel bright,  
Salvator mundi natus est.

*Be we merry, etc.*



**“Dread ye nought,” said the Angel bright,  
“Salvator mundi natus est.”**



---

Behold to you we bring great joy ;  
For why? Jesus is born this day ;  
To us, of Mary, that mild may,  
Salvator mundi natus est.

*Be we merry, etc.*

And thus in faith find it ye shall,  
Lying poorly in an ox-stall.  
The shepherds then lauded God all,  
Quia Salvator mundi natus est.

*Be we merry, etc.*



### A new Carol of our Lady.

**L**ORDS and ladies all by dene<sup>1</sup>  
 For your goodness and honour,  
 I will you sing all of a queen ;  
 Of all women she is the flower.

*Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,  
 This said the angel Gabriel.*

Of Jesse there sprang a wight,  
 Isay said by prophecy,  
 Of whom shall come a man of might,  
 From death to life he will us buy.

*Nowell, etc.*

There came an angel bright of face,  
 Flying from heaven with full great light,  
 And said, Hail ! Mary, full of grace,  
 For thou shalt bear a man of might.

*Nowell, etc.*

---

<sup>1</sup> " All by dene " = forthwith.



Astonied was that lady free,  
And had marvell of that greeting ;  
Angel, she said, how may that be,  
For never of man I had knowing ?

*Nowell, etc.*

Dread thou nothing, Mary mild,  
Thou art fulfilled with great virtue,  
Thou shalt conceive and bear a child  
That shall be namèd sweet Jesu.

*Nowell, etc.*

She kneeled down upon her knee ;  
As thou hast said, so may it be,  
With heart, thought and mild cheer,  
God's hand-maid I am here.

*Nowell, etc.*

Then began her womb to spring,  
She went with child without man,  
He that is lord over all thing,  
His flesh and blood of her had than.<sup>1</sup>

*Nowell, etc.*

---

<sup>1</sup> Then.

Of her was born our heaven-king,  
And she a maid never the less ;  
Therefore be merry and let us sing,  
For this new lord of Christmas.

*Nowell, Nowell, etc.*



*From Songs and Carols, now first printed from a manuscript of the fifteenth century; Edited by Thomas Wright, 1847. (Percy Society Publications.)*

### The Virgin and Child.

THIS endris night<sup>1</sup>  
I saw a sight,  
A star as bright as day ;  
And ever among  
A maiden sung,  
Lullay, by by, lullay.

This lovely lady sat and sang, and to her child [she] said—

“ My son, my brother, my father dear, why liest thou thus in hayd ?

My sweet bird,<sup>2</sup>

Thus it is betide

Though thou be king veray ;

But, nevertheless,

I will not cease

To sing, by by, lullay.”

---

<sup>1</sup> “ Endris night ” = last night.

<sup>2</sup> Often used as a term of endearment.—In the former line “ hayd ” = hay.

The child then spake ; in his talking he to his mother  
said—

“I bekid<sup>1</sup> am king, in crib though I be laid ;  
For angels bright  
Down to me light,  
Thou knowest it is no nay,  
And of that sight  
Thou mayest be light  
To sing, by by, lullay.”

“Now, sweet Son, since thou art king, why art thou  
laid in stall ?

Why not thou ordain thy bedding in some great king's  
hall ?

Methinketh it is right  
That king or knight  
Should be in good array ;  
And them among  
It were no wrong  
To sing, by by, lullay.”

“Mary, mother, I am thy child, though I be laid in  
stall,

Lords and dukes shall worship me and so shall kinges  
all.

---

<sup>1</sup> *i.e.* it happens that I am king.

---

Ye shall well see  
That kinges three  
    Shall come on the twelfth day ;  
For this behest  
Give me thy breast,  
    And sing, by by, lullay."

"Now tell me, sweet Son, I thee pray, thou art my  
love and dear,  
How should I keep thee to thy pay<sup>1</sup> and make thee  
glad of cheer?  
    For all thy will  
    I would fulfil  
        Thou weet'st<sup>2</sup> full well in fay,  
And for all this  
I will thee kiss,  
    And sing, by by, lullay."

"My dear mother, when time it be, take thou me up  
aloft,  
And set me upon thy knee and handle me full soft.  
    And in thy arm  
    Thou wilt me warm,  
    And keep [me] night and day ;

---

<sup>1</sup> Content.

<sup>2</sup> Knowest.

If I weep  
And may not sleep  
Thou sing, by by, lullay.”

“Now, sweet Son, since it is so, all things are at thy  
will,  
I pray thee grant to me a boon if it be right and skill,<sup>1</sup>  
That child or man,  
That will or can,  
Be merry upon my day ;  
To bliss them bring,  
And I shall sing,  
Lullay, by by, lullay.”

---

<sup>1</sup> Fitting, reasonable.



*From Wright's Songs and Carols  
(Percy Society).*

**About the field they piped full right.**

*Tyrle, tyrle, so merrily the shepherds began to blow.*

**A**BOUT the field they piped full right,  
Even about the midst of the night ;  
Adown from heaven they saw come a light.

*Tyrle, tyrle.*

Of angels there came a company  
With merry songs and melody.  
The shepherds anon gan them espy.

*Tyrle, tyrle.*

*Gloria in excelsis* the angels sung,  
And said who [how ?] peace was present among  
To every man that to the faith would long.

*Tyrle, tyrle.*

The shepherds hied them to Bethlehem  
To see that blessed sun's beam ;  
And there they found that glorious stream.

*Tyrle, tyrle.*

Now pray we to that meek child,  
And to his mother that is so mild,  
The which was never defiled.

*Tyrle, tyrle.*

That we may come unto his bliss,  
Where joy shall never miss ;  
That we may sing in Paradise.

*Tyrle, tyrle.*

I pray you all that be here  
For to sing and make good cheer,  
In the worship of God this year.

*Tyrle, tyrle.*





*Printed in Sandys' Christmas Carols  
from Add. MS. 5165 (ancient  
songs temp. Henry VII. and VIII.)*

### This Endnes Night I saw a Sight.

**A**H, my dear Son, said Mary, ah, my dear,  
Kiss thy mother, Jesu, with a laughing cheer.

This endnes<sup>1</sup> night I saw a sight  
All in my sleep,  
Mary, that may, she sang lullay  
And sore did weep ;  
To keep she sought full fast about  
Her Son from cold.  
Joseph said, Wife, my joy, my life,  
Say what ye would.  
Nothing, my spouse, is in this house  
Unto my pay ;<sup>2</sup>  
My Son a king, that made all thing,  
Lieth in hay.

Ah, my dear Son ! &c.

<sup>1</sup> Last.

<sup>2</sup> Content.

My mother dear, amend your cheer  
And now be still ;  
Thus for to lie it is soothly  
My Father's will.  
Derision, great passion,  
Infinitely,  
As it is found many a wound  
Suffer shall I ;  
On Calvary that is so high  
There shall I be,  
Man to restore, nailèd full sore  
Upon a tree.

Ah, my dear Son ! &c.



*A very popular Carol, printed in many collections.*

### I saw Three Ships come Sailing in.

I SAW three ships come sailing in  
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;  
I saw three ships come sailing in  
On Christmas day in the morning.

And what was in those ships all three  
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;  
And what was in those ships all three  
On Christmas day in the morning?

Our Saviour Christ and his lady,  
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;  
Our Saviour Christ and his lady,  
On Christmas day in the morning.

Pray whither sailed those ships all three  
On Christmas day, on Christmas day;  
Pray whither sailed those ships all three  
On Christmas day in the morning?

O they sailed into Bethlehem  
On Christmas day, on Christmas day ;  
O they sailed into Bethlehem  
On Christmas day in the morning.

And all the bells on earth shall ring  
On Christmas day, on Christmas day ;  
And all the bells on earth shall ring  
On Christmas day in the morning.

And all the angels in heaven shall sing  
On Christmas day, on Christmas day ;  
And all the angels in heaven shall sing  
On Christmas day in the morning.

And all the souls on earth shall sing  
On Christmas day, on Christmas day ;  
And all the souls on earth shall sing  
On Christmas day in the morning.

Then let us all rejoice amain  
On Christmas day, on Christmas day ;  
Then let us all rejoice amain  
On Christmas day in the morning.

*A more modern version of the preceding Carol. Communicated by A. A. to "Notes and Queries," 3d series, III. 7. It used to be sung in Mid-Kent.*

### As I sat under a Sycamore Tree.

AS I sat under a sycamore tree, a sycamore tree, a sycamore tree,

I looked me out upon the sea,  
A Christmas day in the morning.

I saw three ships a-sailing there, a-sailing there, a-sailing there,

The Virgin Mary and Christ they bare,  
A Christmas day in the morning.

He did whistle, and she did sing, she did sing, she did sing,

And all the bells on earth did ring,  
A Christmas day in the morning.

And now we, hope to taste your cheer, taste your cheer, taste your cheer,

And wish you all a happy new year,  
A Christmas day in the morning.

*From Byrd's Psalmes, Sonets, etc., 1588.*

**My sweet little Baby, what meanest  
thou to cry?**

**M**Y sweet little baby, what meanest thou to cry?  
Be still, my blessed babe, though cause thou  
hast to mourn,

Whose blood most innocent to shed the cruel king hath  
sworn ;

And lo, alas ! behold what slaughter he doth make,  
Shedding the blood of infants all, sweet Saviour, for  
thy sake.

A King, a King is born, they say, which King this  
king would kill :

O woe and woeful heavy day when wretches have their  
will !

Lulla, la lulla, lulla lullaby.

Three kings this King of kings to see are come from  
far,

To each unknown, with offerings great, by guiding of  
a star ;

And shepherds heard the song, which angels bright  
did sing,  
Giving all glory unto God for coming of this King,  
Which must be made away—King Herod would him  
kill ;  
O woe and woeful heavy day when wretches have their  
will !

Lulla, &c.

Lo, lo, my little babe, be still, lament no more ;  
From fury thou shalt step aside, help have we still in  
store :  
We heavenly warning have some other soil to seek ;  
From death must fly the Lord of life, as lamb both  
mild and meek :  
Thus must my babe obey the king that would him  
kill ;  
O woe and woeful heavy day when wretches have their  
will !

Lulla, &c.

But thou shalt live and reign, as sibyls hath foresaid,  
As all the prophets prophecy, whose mother, yet a  
maid

And perfect virgin pure, with her breasts shall up-  
breed  
Both God and man that all hath made, the son of  
heavenly seed :  
Whom caitives none can tray, whom tyrants none can  
kill :  
O joy and joyful happy day when wretches want their  
will !

Lulla, &c.





*Known as Cherry Tree Carol. Concerning the text see notes.*

## Joseph was an Old Man.

### I.

**J**OSEPH was an old man,  
And an old man was he,  
When he wedded Mary  
In the land of Galilee.

Joseph and Mary walked  
Through an orchard good,  
Where was cherries and berries  
So red as any blood.

Joseph and Mary walked  
Through an orchard green,  
Where was berries and cherries  
As thick as might be seen.

O then bespoke Mary,  
So meek and so mild,  
Pluck me one cherry, Joseph,  
For I am with child.

O then bespoke Joseph,  
With words most unkind,  
Let him pluck thee a cherry  
That brought thee with child.

O then bespoke the babe  
Within his mother's womb—  
Bow down then the tallest tree  
For my mother to have some.

Then bowed down the highest tree  
Unto his mother's hand :  
Then she cried, See, Joseph,  
I have cherries at command.

O then bespoke Joseph,—  
I have done Mary wrong ;  
But cheer up, my dearest,  
And be not cast down.

O eat your cherries, Mary,  
O eat your cherries now,  
O eat your cherries, Mary,  
That grow upon the bough.

Then Mary plucked a cherry  
As red as the blood ;  
Then Mary went home  
With her heavy load.

## II.

As Joseph was a-walking  
He heard an angel sing :—  
“ This night shall be born  
Our Heavenly King ;

“ He neither shall be born  
In housen nor in hall,  
Nor in the place of Paradise,  
But in an ox's stall ;

“ He neither shall be clothed  
In purple nor in pall,  
But all in fair linen  
As were babies all.

“ He neither shall be rocked  
In silver nor in gold,  
But in a wooden cradle  
That rocks on the mould.

“He neither shall be christened  
In white wine nor red,  
But with fair spring water  
With which we were christened.”

## III.

Then Mary took her young son  
And set him on her knee :  
I pray thee now, dear child,  
Tell how this world shall be.

O I shall be as dead, mother,  
As the stones in the wall ;  
O the stones in the streets, mother,  
Shall mourn for me all.

Upon Easter-day, mother,  
My uprising shall be ;  
O the sun and the moon, mother,  
Shall both rise with me.



*From Sloane MS. 2593. The MS. was  
printed in 1856 by Thomas Wright  
for the Warton Society.*

### Saint Stephen was a Clerk.

SAINT STEPHEN was a clerk  
In King Herod's hall,  
And servèd him of bread and cloth  
As ever king befall.

Stephen out of kitchen came,  
With boar's head on hand,  
He saw a star was fair and bright  
Over Bethlehem stand.

He kist<sup>1</sup> adown the boar's head  
And went into the hall :  
"I forsake thee, King Herod,  
And thy workès all.

---

<sup>1</sup> Cast.

---

“ I forsake thee, King Herod,  
And thy workès all ;  
There is a child in Bethlehem born  
Is better than we all.”

“ What aileth thee, Stephen ?  
What is thee befall ?  
Lacketh thee either meat or drink  
In King Herod’s hall ?”

“ Lacketh me neither meat ne drink  
In King Herod’s hall ;  
There is a child in Bethlehem born  
Is better than we all.”

“ What aileth thee, Stephen ?  
Art thou wode <sup>1</sup> or thou ginnest to breed ? <sup>2</sup>  
Lacketh thee either gold or fee  
Or any rich weed ?” <sup>3</sup>

“ Lacketh me neither gold nor fee,  
Ne none rich weed ;  
There is a child in Bethlehem born  
Shall helpen us at our need.”

---

<sup>1</sup> Mad.

<sup>2</sup> Upbraid.

<sup>3</sup> Dress.

“ That is also sooth,<sup>1</sup> Stephen,  
Also sooth i-wis <sup>2</sup>  
As this capon crowè shall  
That lieth here in my dish.”

That word was not so soon said,  
That word in that hall,  
The capon crew *Christus natus est*  
Among the lordès all.

“ Riseth up, my tormentors,  
By two and all by one,  
And leadeth Stephen out of this town,  
And stoneth him with stone.”

Tooken they Stephen  
And stoned him in the way,  
And therefore is his even  
On Christès own day.

---

<sup>1</sup> “ Also sooth ” = as true.

<sup>2</sup> Assuredly.



*First printed in Ravenscroft's Melismata,  
Musical Phantries fitting the court, city,  
and country humours (1611).*

**Remember, O thou Man.**

REMEMBER, O thou Man,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
Remember, O thou Man,  
Thy time is spent.  
Remember, O thou Man,  
How thou camest to me than,<sup>1</sup>  
And I did what I can,  
Therefore repent.

Remember Adam's fall,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
Remember Adam's fall  
From Heaven to Hell.  
Remember Adam's fall,  
How we were condemned all  
To Hell perpetual,  
There for to dwell.

<sup>1</sup> Old form of *then*.



Remember God's goodness,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
Remember God's goodness  
And promise made.

Remember God's goodness,  
How his only Son he sent  
Our sins for to redress,  
Be not afraid.

The Angels all did sing,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
The Angels all did sing  
On Sion hill.

The Angels all did sing  
Praises to our heavenly king,  
And peace to man living,  
With right good will.

The Shepherds amazed was,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
The Shepherds amazed was  
To hear the Angels sing.  
The Shepherds amazed was  
How this should come to pass,  
That Christ our Messias  
Should be our King.

To Bethlehem did they go,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
To Bethlehem did they go,  
    This thing to see.  
To Bethlehem did they go  
To see whether it was so,  
Whether Christ was born or no,  
    To set us free.

As the Angels before did say,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
As the Angels before did say,  
    So it came to pass.  
As the Angels before did say,  
They found him wrapt in hay  
In a manger where he lay,  
    So poor he was.

In Bethlehem was he born,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
In Bethlehem was he born  
    For mankind dear.  
In Bethlehem was he born  
For us that were forlorn,  
And therefore took no scorn  
    Our sins to bear.

In a manger laid he was,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
In a manger laid he was  
At this time present.

In a manger laid he was,  
Between an ox and an ass,  
And all for our trespass,  
Therefore repent.

Give thanks to God always,  
O thou Man, O thou Man ;  
Give thanks to God always  
With hearts most jolly.  
Give thanks to God always  
Upon this blessed day,  
Let all men sing and say,  
Holy, Holy.



*The most popular of Christmas Carols.*

**God rest you merry, Gentlemen.**

**G**OD rest you merry, gentlemen,  
Let nothing you dismay,  
For Jesus Christ our Saviour  
Was born upon this day  
To save us all from Satan's power  
When we were gone astray.  
O tidings of comfort and joy,  
For Jesus Christ our Saviour was born on  
Christmas day.

In Bethlehem in Jewry  
This blessed babe was born,  
And laid within a manger  
Upon this blessed morn ;  
The which his mother Mary  
Nothing did take in scorn.  
O tidings, &c.

From God our Heavenly Father  
A blessed angel came,  
And unto certain shepherds  
Brought tidings of the same,  
How that in Bethlehem was born  
The Son of God by name.

O tidings, &c.

Fear not, then said the angel,  
Let nothing you affright,  
This day is born a Saviour  
Of virtue, power, and might ;  
So frequently to vanquish all  
The friends of Satan quite.

O tidings, &c.

The shepherds at those tidings  
Rejoiced much in mind,  
And left their flocks a feeding  
In tempest, storm, and wind,  
And went to Bethlehem straightway,  
This blessed babe to find.

O tidings, &c.

But when to Bethlehem they came,  
Whereat this infant lay,  
They found him in a manger  
Where oxen feed on hay ;  
His mother Mary kneeling  
Unto the Lord did pray.  
O tidings, &c.

Now to the Lord sing praises,  
All you within this place,  
And with true love and brotherhood  
Each other now embrace ;  
This holy tide of Christmas  
All others doth deface.  
O tidings, &c.



*This and the six following pieces have  
been frequently printed in broad-  
side form, and in collections of  
Carols.*

### To-morrow shall be my Dancing Day.

**T**O-MORROW shall be my dancing day,  
I would my true love did so chance  
To see the legend of my play,  
To call my true love to my dance.  
Sing, oh! my love, oh! my love, my love, my love,  
This have I done for my true love.

Then was I born of a Virgin pure,  
Of her I took fleshly substance ;  
Thus was I knit to man's nature,  
To call my true love to my dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.

In a manger laid and wrapped I was,  
So very poor, this was my chance,  
Betwixt an ox and a silly poor ass,  
To call my true love to my dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.

Then afterwards baptized I was,  
The Holy Ghost on me did glance,  
My Father's voice heard from above,  
To call my true love to my dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.

Into the desert I was led,  
Where I fasted without substance ;  
The Devil bade me make stones my bread,  
To have me break my true love's dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.

The Jews on me they make great suit,  
And with me made great variance,  
Because they lov'd darkness rather than light,  
To call my true love to my dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.

For thirty pence Judas me sold,  
His covetousness for to advance ;  
Mark whom I kiss, the same do hold,  
The same is he shall lead the dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.



Before Pilate the Jews me brought,  
Where Barabbas had deliverance ;  
They scourg'd me and set me at nought,  
Judged me to die to lead the dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.

Then on the cross hanged I was,  
Where a spear to my heart did glance ;  
There issued forth both water and blood,  
To call my true love to my dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.

Then down to hell I took my way  
For my true love's deliverance,  
And rose again on the third day  
Up to my true love and the dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.

Then up to heaven I did ascend,  
Where now I dwell in sure substance,  
On the right hand of God, that man  
May come unto the general dance.  
Sing, oh ! &c.

### The Holy Well.

AS it fell out one May morning,  
And upon one bright holiday,  
Sweet Jesus asked of his dear mother,  
If he might go to play.

To play, to play, sweet Jesus shall go,  
And to play pray get you gone ;  
And let me hear of no complaint  
At night when you come home.

Sweet Jesus went down to yonder town,  
As far as the Holy Well,  
And there did see as fine children  
As any tongue can tell.

He said, God bless you every one,  
And your bodies Christ save and see :  
Little children, shall I play with you,  
And you shall play with me ?

But they made answer to him, No :  
They were lords' and ladies' sons ;  
And he, the meanest of them all,  
Was but a maiden's child, born in an ox's stall.

Sweet Jesus turned him around,  
And he neither laughed nor smiled,  
But the tears came trickling from his eyes  
Like water from the skies.

Sweet Jesus turned him about,  
To his mother's dear home went he,  
And said, I have been in yonder town,  
As far as you can see.

I have been down in yonder town  
As far as the Holy Well,  
There did I meet as fine children  
As any tongue can tell.

I bid God bless them every one,  
And their bodies Christ save and see :  
Little children, shall I play with you,  
And you shall play with me ?

But they made answer to me, No :  
They were lords' and ladies' sons ;  
And I, the meanest of them all,  
Was but a maiden's child, born in an ox's stall.

Though you are but a maiden's child,  
Born in an ox's stall,  
Thou art the Christ, the King of heaven,  
And the Saviour of them all.

Sweet Jesus, go down to yonder town  
As far as the Holy Well,  
And take away those sinful souls,  
And dip them deep in hell.

Nay, nay, sweet Jesus said,  
Nay, nay, that may not be;  
For there are too many sinful souls  
Crying out for the help of me.



**The Carnal and the Crane.**

**A**S I pass'd by a river side,  
And there as I did reign,<sup>1</sup>  
In argument I chanced to hear  
A Carnal<sup>2</sup> and a Crane.

The Carnal said unto the Crane,  
If all the world should turn,  
Before we had the Father,  
But now we have the Son !

From whence does the Son come ?  
From where and from what place ?  
He said, In a manger,  
Between an ox and ass !

I pray thee, said the Carnal,  
Tell me before thou go,  
Was not the mother of Jesus  
Conceived by the Holy Ghost ?

---

<sup>1</sup> A corruption of *rein* = run.

<sup>2</sup> Crow ?

She was the purest Virgin,  
And the cleanest from sin ;  
She was the handmaid of our Lord,  
And mother of our King.

Where is the golden cradle  
That Christ was rocked in ?  
Where are the silken sheets  
That Jesus was wrapt in ?

A manger was the cradle  
That Christ was rocked in ;  
The provender the asses left  
So sweetly he slept on.

There was a star in the West land,  
So bright did it appear  
Into King Herod's chamber,  
And where King Herod were.

The Wise Men soon espied it,  
And told the king on high,  
A princely babe was born that night  
No king could e'er destroy.

If this be true, King Herod said,  
As thou tellest unto me,

This roasted cock that lies in the dish  
Shall crow full fences <sup>1</sup> three.

The cock soon freshly feathered was  
By the work of God's own hand,  
And then three fences crowdèd he  
In the dish where he did stand.

Rise up, rise up, you merry men all,  
See that you ready be,  
All children under two years old  
Now slain they all shall be.

Then Jesus, ah ! and Joseph,  
And Mary, that was so pure,  
They travelled into Egypt,  
As you shall find it sure.

And when they came to Egypt's land,  
Amongst those fierce wild beasts,  
Mary, she being weary,  
Must needs sit down to rest.

Come sit thee down, says Jesus,  
Come sit thee down by me,  
And thou shalt see how these wild beasts  
Do come and worship me.

---

<sup>1</sup> Rounds.

First came the lovely lion,  
Which Jesu's grace did spring,  
And of the wild beasts in the field,  
The lion shall be the king.

We'll choose our virtuous princes,  
Of birth and high degree,  
In every sundry nation,  
Where'er we come and see.

Then Jesus, ah! and Joseph,  
And Mary, that was unknown,  
They travelled by a husbandman,  
Just while his seed was sown.

God speed thee, man! said Jesus,  
Go fetch thy ox and wain,  
And carry home thy corn again,  
Which thou this day hast sown.

The husbandman fell on his knees,  
Even before his face ;  
Long time hast thou been looked for,  
But now thou art come at last.



---

And I myself do now believe  
Thy name is Jesus called ;  
Redeemer of mankind thou art,  
Though undeserving all.

The truth, man, thou hast spoken,  
Of it thou may'st be sure,  
For I must lose my precious blood  
For thee and thousands more.

If any one should come this way,  
And inquire for me alone,  
Tell them that Jesus passed by,  
As thou thy seed did sow.

After that there came King Herod,  
With his train so furiously,  
Inquiring of the husbandman,  
Whether Jesus passed by.

Why, the truth it must be spoke,  
And the truth it must be known,  
For Jesus passed by this way  
When my seed was sown.

But now I have it reapen,  
And some laid on my wain,  
Ready to fetch and carry  
Into my barn again.

Turn back, says the Captain,  
Your labour and mine's in vain,  
It's full three quarters of a year  
Since he his seed has sown.

So Herod was deceivèd  
By the work of God's own hand,  
And further he proceeded  
Into the Holy Land.

There's thousands of children young,  
Which for his sake did die,  
Do not forbid those little ones,  
And do not them deny.

The truth now I have spoken,  
And the truth now I have shown  
Even the blessed Virgin,  
She's now brought forth a Son.

**Joys Seven.**

**T**HE first good joy our Mary had,  
It was the joy of one,  
To see her own Son Jesus  
To suck at her breast bone ;  
To suck at her breast bone,  
Good man, and blessed may he be,  
Both Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,  
And Christ to eternity.

The next good joy our Mary had,  
It was the joy of two,  
To see her own Son Jesus  
To make the lame to go ;  
To make the lame to go,  
Good man, &c.

The next good joy our Mary had,  
It was the joy of three,

To see her own Son Jesus  
To make the blind to see ;  
To make the blind to see,  
Good man, &c.

The next good joy our Mary had,  
It was the joy of four,  
To see her own Son Jesus  
To read the Bible o'er ;  
To read the Bible o'er,  
Good man, &c.

The next good joy our Mary had,  
It was the joy of five,  
To see her own Son Jesus  
To raise the dead alive ;  
To raise the dead alive,  
Good man, &c.

The next good joy our Mary had,  
It was the joy of six,  
To see her own Son Jesus  
To wear the crucifix ;  
To wear the crucifix,  
Good man, &c.

The next good joy our Mary had,  
It was the joy of seven,  
To see her own Son Jesus  
To wear the crown of Heaven ;  
To wear the crown of Heaven,  
Good man, and blessed may he be,  
Both Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,  
And Christ to eternity.



### The Moon Shines Bright.

THE moon shines bright, and the stars give a light  
A little before it was day,  
Our Lord, our God, he called on us,  
And bid us awake and pray.

Awake, awake, good people all,  
Awake, and you shall hear,  
Our Lord, our God, died on the cross,  
For us whom he loved so dear.

O fair, O fair Jerusalem,  
When shall I come to thee?  
When shall my sorrows have an end,  
Thy joy that I may see?

The fields were green as green could be,  
When from his glorious seat  
Our Lord, our God, he watered us,  
With his heavenly dew so sweet.

---

And for the saving of our souls  
Christ died upon the cross ;  
We ne'er shall do for Jesus Christ  
As he has done for us.

The life of man is but a span,  
And cut down in its flower ;  
We are here to-day and to-morrow are gone,  
We are all dead in an hour.

O pray teach your children, man,  
The while that you are here ;  
It will be better for your souls  
When your corpse lies on the bier.

To-day you may be alive, dear man,  
Worth many a thousand pound ;  
To-morrow may be dead, dear man,  
And your body be laid under ground.

With one turf at your head, O man,  
And another at your feet,  
Thy good deeds and thy bad, O man,  
Will all together meet.

---

My song is done, I must be gone,  
I can stay no longer here.  
God bless you all, both great and small,  
And send you a happy new year !





**A Virgin most Pure.**

**A** VIRGIN most pure, as the Prophets do tell,  
Hath brought forth a Babe, as it hath befell,  
To be our Redeemer from death, hell, and sin,  
Which by Adam's transgression hath wrapt us all in.  
Rejoice, and be you merry, set sorrow aside,  
Christ Jesus our Saviour was born on this tide.

In Bethlehem city, in Jewry it was,  
Where Joseph and Mary together did pass,  
And there to be taxed, with many one mo,<sup>1</sup>  
For Cæsar commanded the same should be so.  
Rejoice, and be you merry, &c.

But when they had entered the city so fair,  
The number of people so mighty was there,  
That Joseph and Mary, whose substance was small,  
Could get in the city no lodging at all.  
Rejoice, &c.

---

<sup>1</sup> More.

Then they were constrained in a stable to lie,  
Where oxen and asses they used to tie ;  
Their lodging so simple, they held it no scorn,  
But against the next morning our Saviour was  
born.

Rejoice, &c.

The King of all glory to the world being brought,  
Small store of fine linen to wrap him was brought ;  
When Mary had swaddled her young Son so sweet,  
Within an ox manger she laid him to sleep.

Rejoice, &c.

Then God sent an angel from heaven so high,  
To certain poor shepherds in fields where they lie,  
And bid them no longer in sorrow to stay,  
Because that our Saviour was born on this day.

Rejoice, &c.

Then presently after, the shepherds did spy  
A number of angels appear in the sky,  
Who joyfully talked, and sweetly did sing,  
To God be all glory, our Heavenly King.

Rejoice, &c.

Three certain wise princes, they thought it most meet  
To lay their rich offerings at our Saviour's feet ;  
Then the shepherds consented, and to Bethlehem did  
go,  
And when they came thither, they found it was so.  
Rejoice, &c.



### The Saviour of all People.

**G**OD bless the master of this house,  
And all that are therein,  
And to begin this Christmas tide  
With mirth now let us sing.  
For the Saviour of all people  
Upon this time was born,  
Who did from death deliver us,  
When we were left forlorn.

Then let us all most merry be,  
And sing with cheerful voice,  
For we have good occasion now  
This time for to rejoice.

For, &c.

Then put away contention all,  
And fall no more at strife,  
Let every man with cheerfulness  
Embrace his loving wife.

For, &c.

With plenteous food your houses store,  
Provide some wholesome cheer,  
And call your friends together  
That live both far and near.

For, &c.

Then let us all most merry be,  
Since that we are come here,  
And we do hope before we part  
To taste some of your beer.

For, &c.

Your beer, your beer, your Christmas beer,  
That seems to be so strong,  
And we do wish that Christmas tide  
Was twenty times so long.

For, &c.

Then sing with voices cheerfully,  
For Christ this time was born,  
Who did from death deliver us,  
When we were left forlorn.

For, &c.



*By Robert Herrick.*

## A Christmas Carol.

SUNG TO THE KING IN THE PRESENCE AT  
WHITEHALL.

*Chor.*—**W**HAT sweeter music can we bring,  
Than a carol, for to sing  
The birth of this our heavenly King?  
Awake the voice ! awake the string !  
Heart, ear, and eye, and everything  
Awake ! the while the active finger  
Runs divisions with the singer.

*From the flourish they come to the song.*

Dark and dull night, fly hence away,  
And give the honour to this day,  
That sees December turn'd to May.

If we may ask the reason, say  
The why and wherefore all things here  
Seem like the spring-time of the year ?

Why does the chilling winter's morn  
Smile like a field beset with corn?  
Or smell like to a mead new-shorn,  
Thus on the sudden? Come and see  
The cause why things thus fragrant be:  
'Tis he is born whose quickening birth  
Gives life and lustre public mirth  
To heaven and the under-earth.

*Chor.*—We see him come, and know him ours,  
Who with his sunshine and his showers  
Turns all the patient ground to flowers.

The darling of the world is come,  
And fit it is we find a room  
To welcome him. The nobler part  
Of all the house here, is the heart.

*Chor.*—Which we will give him; and bequeath  
This holly and this ivy wreath,  
To do him honour; who's our King,  
And Lord of all this revelling.



*Printed in Ritson's Ancient Songs and  
Ballads, Sandys' Christmas Carols,  
etc. (from Harl. MS. 5396, temp.  
Henry VI.)*

### The Contest of the Ivy and the Holly.

**N**AY, ivy, nay,  
It shall not be, i-wis<sup>1</sup>;  
Let holly have the mastery  
As the manner is.

Holly stand in the hall,  
Fair to behold;  
Ivy stand without the door  
She is full sore a-cold.  
Nay, ivy, nay, &c.

Holly and his merry men,  
They dancen and they sing;  
Ivy and her maidens,  
They weepen and they wring.  
Nay, ivy, nay, &c.

---

<sup>1</sup> Assuredly.



Ivy hath a kybe,<sup>1</sup>  
She caught it with the cold ;  
So mot<sup>2</sup> they all have ae,<sup>3</sup>  
That with ivy hold.  
Nay, ivy, nay, &c.

Holly hath berries  
As red as any rose,  
The foster<sup>4</sup> [and] the hunters  
Keep them from the doe[s].  
Nay, ivy, nay, &c.

Ivy hath berries  
As black as any sloe ;  
There come the owl  
And eat him as she go.  
Nay, ivy, nay, &c.

Holly hath birdès,  
A full fair flock,  
The nightingale, the popinjay,  
The gentle laverock.  
Nay, ivy, nay, &c.

---

<sup>1</sup> The MS. has "lybe."—"Kybe" = chapped skin.

<sup>2</sup> May.      <sup>3</sup> Each, severally.      <sup>4</sup> Forester.

Good ivy,  
What birdès hast thou ?  
None but the howlet  
That krey<sup>1</sup> "how, how."

Nay, ivy, nay,  
It shall not be, i-wis ;  
Let holly have the mastery  
As the manner is.

---

<sup>1</sup> Cries.



By Robert Stephen Hawker.

## Modryb Marya—Aunt Mary.

### A CHRISTMAS CHANT.

In old and simple-hearted Cornwall, the household names "Uncle" and "Aunt" were uttered and used as they are to this day in many countries of the East, not only as phrases of kindred, but as words of kindly greeting and tender respect. It was in the spirit, therefore, of this touching and graphic usage, that they were wont on the Tamar side to call the Mother of God in their loyal language *Modryb Marya*, or Aunt Mary.

**N**OW of all the trees by the king's highway,  
Which do you love the best?

O! the one that is green upon Christmas Day,  
The bush with the bleeding breast.

Now the holly with her drops of blood for me :  
For that is our dear Aunt Mary's tree.

Its leaves are sweet with our Saviour's Name,  
'Tis a plant that loves the poor :

Summer and winter it shines the same  
Beside the cottage door.

O! the holly with her drops of blood for me :  
For that is our kind Aunt Mary's tree.

'Tis a bush that the birds will never leave :  
They sing in it all day long ;  
But sweetest of all upon Christmas Eve  
Is to hear the robin's song.  
'Tis the merriest sound upon earth and sea :  
For it comes from our own Aunt Mary's tree.

So, of all that grow by the king's highway,  
I love that tree the best ;  
'Tis a bower for the birds upon Christmas Day,  
The bush of the bleeding breast.  
O! the holly with her drops of blood for me :  
For that is our sweet Aunt Mary's tree.

1838.



*By Robert Stephen Hawker.*

## The Child Jesus.

A CORNISH CAROL.

**W**ELCOME that star in Judah's sky,  
That voice o'er Bethlehem's palmy glen :  
The lamp far sages hailed on high,  
The tones that thrilled the shepherd men :  
Glory to God in loftiest heaven !  
Thus angels smote the echoing chord ;  
Glad tidings unto man forgiven,  
Peace from the presence of the Lord.

The Shepherds sought that birth divine,  
The Wise Men traced their guided way ;  
There, by strange light and mystic sign,  
The God they came to worship lay.  
A human Babe in beauty smiled,  
Where lowing oxen round him trod :  
A maiden clasped her Awful Child,  
Pure offspring of the breath of God.

Those voices from on high are mute,  
The star the Wise Men saw is dim ;  
But hope still guides the wanderer's foot,  
And faith renews the angel hymn :  
Glory to God in loftiest heaven !  
Touch with glad hand the ancient chord ;  
Good tidings unto man forgiven,  
Peace from the presence of the Lord.

1840.



*By S. T. Coleridge.*

### **The Shepherds went their hasty Way.**

**T**HE shepherds went their hasty way,  
And found the lowly stable-shed  
Where the Virgin-Mother lay ;  
And now they checked their eager tread,  
For to the Babe that at her bosom clung,  
A mother's song the Virgin-Mother sung.

They told her how a glorious light,  
Streaming from a heavenly throng,  
Around them shone, suspending night !  
While sweeter than a mother's song,  
Blest angels heralded the Saviour's birth,  
Glory to God on high ! and peace on earth !

She listened to the tale divine,  
And closer still the Babe she prest ;  
And while she cried, the Babe is mine !  
The milk rushed faster to her breast :

Joy rose within her like a summer's morn ;  
Peace, peace on earth ! the Prince of peace is  
born.

Thou Mother of the Prince of peace,  
Poor, simple, and of low estate !  
That strife should vanish, battle cease,  
O why should this thy soul elate ?  
Sweet music's loudest note, the poet's story,—  
Didst thou ne'er love to hear of fame and glory ?

And is not War a youthful king,  
A stately hero clad in mail ?  
Beneath his footsteps laurels spring ;  
Him earth's majestic monarchs hail  
Their friend, their playmate ! and his bold bright eye  
Compels the maiden's love-confessing sigh.

“Tell this in some more courtly scene,  
To maids and youths in robes of state !  
I am a woman poor and mean,  
And therefore is my soul elate :  
War is a ruffian all with guilt defiled,  
That from the aged father tears his child.



" A murderous fiend by fiends adored,  
He kills the sire and starves the son ;  
The husband kills and from her board  
Steals all his widow's toil had won ;  
Plunders God's world of beauty ; rends away  
All safety from the night, all comfort from the day.

" Then wisely is my soul elate,  
That strife should vanish, battle cease ;  
I'm poor and of a low estate,  
The Mother of the Prince of peace.  
Joy rises in me, like a summer's morn :  
Peace, peace on earth ! the Prince of peace is  
born ! "



*By Miss Christina G. Rossetti.*

### A Christmas Carol.

**I**N the bleak mid-winter  
Frosty wind made moan,  
Earth stood hard as iron,  
Water like a stone ;  
Snow had fallen, snow on snow,  
Snow on snow,  
In the bleak mid-winter  
Long ago.

Our God, heaven cannot hold him,  
Nor earth sustain ;  
Heaven and earth shall flee away  
When he comes to reign :  
In the bleak mid-winter  
A stable-place sufficed  
The Lord God Almighty,  
Jesus Christ.

Enough for him whom cherubim  
Worship night and day,  
A breastful of milk  
And a mangerful of hay ;  
Enough for him whom angels  
Fall down before,  
The ox and ass and camel  
Which adore.

Angels and archangels  
May have gathered there,  
Cherubim and seraphim  
Thronged the air ;  
But only his mother,  
In her maiden bliss,  
Worshipped the Beloved  
With a kiss.

What can I give him,  
Poor as I am ?  
If I were a shepherd  
I would bring a lamb,  
If I were a wise man  
I would do my part,—  
Yet what I can I give him,  
Give my heart.

*By Mr. William Morris (from Sedding's  
Ancient Christmas Carols, 1860).*

### Masters, in this Hall.

“**T**O Bethlem did they go, the shepherds three ;  
To Bethlem did they go to see wher' it were so  
or no,  
Whether Christ were born or no  
To set men free.”

Masters, in this hall,  
Hear ye news to-day  
Brought over sea,  
And ever I you pray.

*Nowell ! Nowell ! Nowell ! Nowell !  
Sing we dear !  
Holpen are all folk on earth,  
Born is God's Son so dear.*

Going over the hills,  
Through the milk-white snow,  
Heard I ewes bleat  
While the wind did blow.

*Nowell, etc.*

Shepherds many an one  
Sat among the sheep ;  
No man spake more word  
Than they had been asleep.

*Nowell, etc.*

Quoth I " Fellows mine,  
Why this guise sit ye ?  
Making but dull cheer,  
Shepherds though ye be ?

*Nowell, etc.*

" Shepherds should of right  
Leap and dance and sing ;  
Thus to see ye sit  
Is a right strange thing."

*Nowell, etc.*

Quoth these fellows then,  
" To Bethlem town we go,  
To see a Mighty Lord  
Lie in manger low."

*Nowell, etc.*

F

“How name ye this Lord,  
Shepherds?” then said I.  
“Very God,” they said,  
“Come from Heaven high.”

*Nowell, etc.*

Then to Bethlem town  
We went two and two,  
And in a sorry place  
Heard the oxen low.

*Nowell, etc.*

Therein did we see  
A sweet and goodly May,  
And a fair old man ;  
Upon the straw she lay.

*Nowell, etc.*

And a little CHILD  
On her arm had she ;  
“Wot ye who this is ?”  
Said the hinds to me.

*Nowell, etc.*

---

Ox and ass him know,  
Kneeling on their knee :  
Wondrous joy had I  
This little BABE to see.

*Nowell, etc.*

This is CHRIST the Lord,  
Masters, be ye glad !  
Christmas is come in,  
And no folk should be sad.

*Nowell, etc.*



*From Mr. William Morris's Land  
East of the Sun and West of the  
Moon (Earthly Paradise, vol. iii.)*

### Outlanders, whence come ye last ?

**O**UTLANDERS, whence come ye last ?  
*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*  
Through what green sea and great have ye past ?  
*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

From far away, O masters mine,  
*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*  
We come to bear you goodly wine :  
*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

From far away we come to you,  
*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*  
To tell of great tidings strange and true :  
*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*



News, news of the Trinity,

*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*

And Mary and Joseph from over the sea :

*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

For as we wandered far and wide,

*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*

What hap do ye deem there should us betide ?

*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

Under a bent when the night was deep,

*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*

There lay three shepherds tending their sheep :

*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

“ O ye shepherds, what have ye seen,

*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*

To slay your sorrow and heal your teen ? ”

*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

“ In an ox-stall this night we saw,

*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*

A Babe and a maid without a flaw.

*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

“There was an old man there beside,  
*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*  
His hair was white, and his hood was wide.  
*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

“And as we gazed this thing upon,  
*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*  
Those twain knelt down to the Little One.  
*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

“And a marvellous song we straight did hear,  
*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*  
That slew our sorrow and healed our care.”  
*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*

News of a fair and a marvellous thing,  
*The snow in the street and the wind on the door.*  
Nowell, nowell, nowell, we sing!  
*Minstrels and maids, stand forth on the floor.*



*From Mr. A. C. Swinburne's Poems  
and Ballads (first series).*

### Three Damsels in the Queen's Chamber.<sup>1</sup>

THREE damsels in the queen's chamber,  
The queen's mouth was most fair ;  
She spake a word of God's mother  
As the combs went in her hair.  
Mary that is of might,  
Bring us to thy Son's sight.

They held the gold combs out from her  
A span's length off her head ;  
She sang this song of God's mother  
And of her bearing-bed.  
Mary most full of grace,  
Bring us to thy Son's face.

When she sat at Joseph's hand,  
She looked against her side ;

---

<sup>1</sup> Suggested by a drawing of Mr. D. G. Rossetti's.

And either way from the short silk band  
Her girdle was all wried.  
Mary that all good may,  
Bring us to thy Son's way.

Mary had three women for her bed,  
The twain were maidens clean ;  
The first of them had white and red,  
The third had riven green.  
Mary that is so sweet,  
Bring us to thy Son's feet.

She had three women for her hair,  
Two were gloved soft and shod ;  
The third had feet and fingers bare,  
She was the likest God.  
Mary that wieldeth land,  
Bring us to thy Son's hand.

She had three women for her ease,  
The twain were good women ;  
The first two were the two Maries,  
The third was Magdalen.  
Mary that perfect is,  
Bring us to thy Son's kiss.

Joseph had three workmen in his stall,  
To serve him well upon ;  
The first of them were Peter and Paul,  
The third of them was John.  
Mary, God's handmaiden,  
Bring us to thy Son's ken.

"If your child be none other man's,  
But if it be very mine,  
The bedstead shall be gold two spans,  
The bed-foot silver fine."  
Mary that made God mirth,  
Bring us to thy Son's birth.

"If the child be some other man's,  
And if it be none of mine,  
The manger shall be straw two spans,  
Betwixen kine and kine."  
Mary that made sin cease,  
Bring us to thy Son's peace.

Christ was born upon this wise,  
It fell on such a night,  
Neither with sounds of psalteries,  
Nor with fire for light.  
Mary that is God's spouse,  
Bring us to thy Son's house.

The star came out upon the east  
With a great sound and sweet :  
Kings gave gold to make him feast  
And myrrh for him to eat.

Mary, of thy sweet mood,  
Bring us to thy Son's good.

He had two handmaids at his head,  
One handmaid at his feet ;  
The twain of them were fair and red,  
The third one was right sweet.

Mary that is most wise,  
Bring us to thy Son's eyes. Amen.



PART II.

GARMINA SACRA.

*By John Milton.*

**On the Morning of Christ's Nativity.**

**T**HIS is the month, and this the happy morn,  
Wherein the Son of Heaven's eternal King,  
Of wedded maid and virgin-mother born,  
Our great redemption from above did bring;  
For so the holy sages once did sing,  
That he our deadly forfeit should release,  
And with his Father work us a perpetual peace.

That glorious form, that light insufferable,  
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,  
Wherewith he wont at heaven's high council-table  
To sit the midst of Trinal Unity,  
He laid aside; and, here with us to be,  
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,  
And chose with us a darksome house of mortal clay.

Say, heavenly Muse, shall not thy sacred vein  
Afford a present to the Infant-God?  
Hast thou no verse, no hymn, or solemn strain,  
To welcome him to this his new abode,  
Now while the heaven, by the sun's team untrod,  
Hath took no print of the approaching light,  
And all the spangled host kept watch in squadron  
bright?

See, how from far, upon the eastern road,  
The star-led wizards haste with odours sweet;  
O run, prevent them with thy humble ode,  
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet;  
Have thou the honour first thy Lord to greet,  
And join thy voice unto the angel-quire,  
From out his secret altar touch'd with hallow'd fire.

*The Hymn.*

It was the winter wild,  
While the heaven-born Child  
All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies;  
Nature in awe to him,  
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,  
With her great Master so to sympathise:  
It was no season then for her  
To wanton with the sun, her lusty paramour.



Only with speeches fair  
She woos the gentle air  
    To hide her guilty front with innocent snow ;  
And on her naked shame,  
Pollute with sinful blame,  
    The saintly veil of maiden-white to throw ;  
Confounded, that her Maker's eyes  
Should look so near upon her foul deformities.

But he, her fears to cease,  
Sent down the meek-eyed Peace ;  
    She, crown'd with olive green, came softly sliding  
Down through the turning sphere,  
His ready Harbinger,  
    With turtle wing the amorous clouds dividing ;  
And, waving wide her myrtle wand,  
She strikes an universal peace through sea and land.

No war, or battle's sound,  
Was heard the world around :  
    The idle spear and shield were high up-hung ;  
The hooked chariot stood  
Unstain'd with hostile blood ;  
    The trumpet spake not to the armed throng ;  
And kings sat still with awful eye,  
As if they surely knew their sovran Lord was by.

But peaceful was the night  
Wherein the Prince of Light  
His reign of peace upon the earth began :  
The winds with wonder whist,<sup>1</sup>  
Smoothly the waters kist,  
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean,  
Who now hath quite forgot to rave,  
While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed wave.

The stars, with deep amaze,  
Stand fix'd in steadfast gaze,  
Bending one way their precious influence ;  
And will not take their flight,  
For all the morning light,  
Or Lucifer that often warn'd them thence ;  
But in their glimmering orbs did glow,  
Until their Lord himself bespake, and bid them go.

And, though the shady gloom  
Had given day her room,  
The sun himself withheld his wonted speed,  
And hid his head for shame,  
As his inferior flame  
The new-enlighten'd world no more should need.  
He saw a greater Sun appear  
Than his bright throne, or burning axletree, could bear.

---

<sup>1</sup> Hushed.

The shepherds on the lawn,  
Or ere the point of dawn,  
Sat simply chatting in a rustic row ;  
Full little thought they than <sup>1</sup>  
That the mighty Pan  
Was kindly come to live with them below ;  
Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,  
Was all that did their silly thoughts so busy keep.

When such music sweet  
Their hearts and ears did greet,  
As never was by mortal finger strook ;  
Divinely-warbled voice  
Answering the stringed noise,  
As all their souls in blissful rapture took :  
The air such pleasure loth to lose,  
With thousand echoes still prolongs each heavenly  
close.

Nature, that heard such sound,  
Beneath the hollow round  
Of Cynthia's seat, the airy region thrilling,  
Now was almost won  
To think her part was done,  
And that her reign had here its last fulfilling ;

---

<sup>1</sup> Old form of *then*.

She knew such harmony alone  
Could hold all heaven and earth in happier union.

At last surrounds their sight  
A globe of circular light,  
That with long beams the shamefaced night array'd ;  
The helmed cherubim,  
And sworded seraphim,  
Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,  
Harping in loud and solemn quire,  
With unexpressive notes, to Heaven's new-born Heir.

Such music (as 'tis said)  
Before was never made,  
But when of old the sons of morning sung,  
While the Creator great  
His constellations set,  
And the well-balanced world on hinges hung ;  
And cast the dark foundations deep,  
And bid the weltering waves their oozy channel keep.

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,  
Once bless our human ears,  
If ye have power to touch our senses so ;

And let your silver chime  
Move in melodious time ;  
And let the base of Heaven's deep organ blow ;  
And, with your ninefold harmony,  
Make up full consort to the angelic symphony.

For, if such holy song,  
Enwrap our fancy long,  
Time will run back and fetch the age of gold ;  
And speckled Vanity  
Will sicken soon and die,  
And leprous Sin will melt from earthly mould ;  
And Hell itself will pass away,  
And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering  
day.

Yea, Truth and Justice then  
Will down return to men.  
Orb'd in a rainbow ; and, like glories wearing,  
Mercy will sit between,  
Throned in celestial sheen,  
With radiant feet the tissued clouds down steering ;  
And Heaven, as at some festival,  
Will open wide the gates of her high palace-hall.

But wisest Fate says No,  
This must not yet be so,  
    The Babe yet lies in smiling infancy,  
That on the bitter cross  
Must redeem our loss ;  
    So both himself and us to glorify :  
Yet first, to those ychain'd in sleep,  
The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through the  
    deep ;

With such a horrid clang  
As on Mount Sinai rang,  
    While the red fire and smouldering clouds outbrake :  
The aged earth aghast  
With terror of that blast,  
    Shall from the surface to the centre shake ;  
When at the world's last session,  
The dreadful Judge in middle air shall spread his  
    throne.

And then at last our bliss  
Full and perfect is,  
    But now begins ; for, from this happy day,  
The Old Dragon, under ground  
In straiter limits bound,  
    Not half so far casts his usurped sway ;

And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,  
Swinges the scaly horror of his folded tail.

The oracles are dumb,  
No voice or hideous hum  
    Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving.  
Apollo from his shrine  
Can no more divine,  
    With hollow shriek the steep of Delphos leaving.  
No nightly trance, or breathed spell,  
Inspires the pale-eyed priest from the prophetic cell.

The lonely mountains o'er,  
And the resounding shore,  
    A voice of weeping heard and loud lament ;  
From haunted spring and dale,  
Edged with poplar pale,  
    The parting Genius is with sighing sent ;  
With flower-inwoven tresses torn,  
The Nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets  
    mourn.

In consecrated earth,  
And on the holy hearth  
    The Lars, and Lemures, moan with midnight plaint ;

In urns, and altars round,  
A drear and dying sound  
    Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint ;  
And the chill marble seems to sweat,  
While each peculiar power foregoes his wonted seat.

Peor and Baälim  
Forsake their temples dim  
    With that twice-batter'd god of Palestine ;  
And mooned Ashtaroth,  
Heaven's queen and mother both,  
    Now sits not girt with tapers' holy shrine ;  
The Libyc Hammon shrinks his horn,  
In vain the Tyrian maids their wounded Thammuz  
    mourn.

And sullen Moloch, fled,  
Hath left in shadows dread  
    His burning idol all of blackest hue ;  
In vain with cymbals' ring  
They call the grisly king,  
    In dismal dance about the furnace blue ;  
The brutish gods of Nile as fast,  
Isis, and Orus, and the dog Anubis, haste.



Nor is Osiris seen  
In Memphian grove or green,  
Trampling the unshower'd grass with lowings loud :  
Nor can he be at rest  
Within his sacred chest ;  
Nought but profoundest hell can be his shroud ;  
In vain with timbrell'd anthems dark  
The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.

He feels from Judah's land  
The dreaded Infant's hand,  
The rays of Bethlehem blind his dusky eyn ;  
Nor all the gods beside  
Longer dare abide,  
Nor Typhon huge ending in snaky twine :  
Our Babe, to show his Godhead true,  
Can in his swaddling bands control the damned crew.

So, when the sun in bed,  
Curtain'd with cloudy red,  
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,  
The flocking shadows pale  
Troop to the infernal jail,  
Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave ;

---

And the yellow-skirted fays  
Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their moon-loved  
maze.

But see, the Virgin blest  
Hath laid her Babe to rest ;  
Time is our tedious song should here have ending :  
Heaven's youngest-teemed star  
Hath fix'd her polish'd car,  
Her sleeping Lord, with handmaid-lamp attending :  
And all about the courtly stable  
Bright-harness'd <sup>1</sup> angels sit in order serviceable.

---

<sup>1</sup> In bright armour.



By Giles Fletcher.

Who can forget—never to be forgot.

WHO can forget—never to be forgot—  
The time, that all the world in slumber lies,  
When, like the stars, the singing angels shot  
To earth, and heaven awaked all his eyes,  
To see another sun at midnight rise  
On earth? Was never sight of pareil<sup>1</sup> fame  
For God before, man like himself did frame,  
But God himself now like a mortal man became.

A Child he was, and had not learnt to speak,  
That with his word the world before did make ;  
His mother's arms him bore, he was so weak,  
That with one hand the vaults of heaven could shake ;  
See how small room my infant Lord doth take  
Whom all the world is not enough to hold !  
Who of his years, or of his age hath told ?  
Never such age so young, never a child so old.

---

<sup>1</sup> Equal.

And yet but newly he was infanted,  
And yet already he was sought to die ;  
Yet scarcely born, already banished ;  
Not able yet to go, and forced to fly :  
But scarcely fled away, when by and by,  
    The tyran's<sup>1</sup> sword with blood is all defiled,  
    And Rachel, for her sons, with fury wild,  
Cries, "O thou cruel king, and O my sweetest  
    Child !"

Egypt his nurse became, where Nilus springs,  
Who, straight to entertain the rising sun,  
The hasty harvest in his bosom brings ;  
But now for drought the fields were all undone,  
And now with waters all is overrun :  
    So fast the Cynthian mountains pour'd their  
    snow,  
    When once they felt the sun so near them  
    glow,  
That Nilus Egypt lost, and to a sea did grow.

The angels carolled loud their song of peace ;  
The cursed oracles were stricken dumb ;  
To see their Shepherd, the poor shepherds press ;

---

<sup>1</sup> *Tyran* is the old form of *Tyrant*.

---

To see their King, the kingly sophies<sup>1</sup> come ;  
And them to guide unto his Master's home,  
    A star comes dancing up the Orient,  
    That springs for joy over the strawy tent,  
Where gold, to make their prince a crown, they all  
    present.

---

<sup>1</sup> Wise men.



*From Henry Vaughan's **Silva**  
Scintillans.*

### The Shepherds.

SWEET, harmless livers ! on whose holy leisure  
    Waits innocence and pleasure ;  
Whose leaders to those pastures and clear springs  
    Were patriarchs, saints and kings ;  
How happened it that in the dead of night  
    You only saw true light,  
While Palestine was fast asleep and lay  
    Without one thought of day ?  
Was it because those first and blessèd swains  
    Were pilgrims on those plains  
When they received the promise, for which now  
    'Twas there first shown to you ?  
'Tis true he loves that dust whereon they go  
    That serve him here below,  
And therefore might for memory of those  
    His love there first disclose ;  
But wretched Salem, once his love, must now  
    No voice nor vision know ;

Her stately piles with all their height and pride  
Now languishèd and died,  
And Bethlem's humble cots above them stept  
While all her seers slept ;  
Her cedar fir, hewed stones, and gold were all  
Polluted through their fall ;  
And those once sacred mansions were now  
Mere emptiness and show.  
This made the angel call at reeds and thatch,  
Yet where the shepherds watch,  
And God's own lodging, though he could not lack,  
To be a common rack.  
No costly pride, no soft-clothed luxury  
In those thin cells could lie ;  
Each stirring wind and storm blew through their cots,  
Which never harboured plots ;  
Only content and love and humble joys  
Lived there without all noise ;  
Perhaps some harmless cares for the next day  
Did in their bosoms play,  
As where to lead their sheep, what silent nook,  
What springs or shades to look ;  
But that was all ; and now with gladsome care  
They for the town prepare ;  
They leave their flock, and in a busy talk  
All towards Bethlem walk,

To seek their soul's great Shepherd who was come  
To bring all stragglers home ;  
Where now they find him out, and, taught before,  
That Lamb of God adore,  
That Lamb, whose days great kings and prophets  
wished  
And longed to see, but missed.  
The first light they beheld was bright and gay,  
And turned their night to day ;  
But to this later light they saw in him  
Their day was dark and dim.





*From Henry Vaughan's *Siles*  
*Sointillana.**

### Christ's Nativity.

**A**WAKE, glad heart ! get up and sing !  
It is the Birthday of thy King.  
Awake ! awake !  
The sun doth shake  
Light from his locks, and, all the way  
Breathing perfumes, doth spice the day.

2.

Awake ! awake ! hark how th' wood rings,  
Winds whisper, and the busy springs  
A concert make !  
Awake ! awake !  
Man is their high-priest, and should rise  
To offer up the sacrifice.

3.

I would I were some bird, or star,  
Fluttering in woods, or lifted far  
Above this inn,  
And road of sin !  
Then either star or bird should be  
Shining or singing still to thee.

4.

I would I had in my best part  
Fit rooms for thee ! or that my heart  
Were so clean as  
Thy manger was !  
But I am all filth, and obscene ;  
Yet, if thou wilt, thou canst make clean.

5.

Sweet Jesu ! will then. Let no more  
This leper haunt and soil thy door !  
Cure him, ease him,  
O release him !  
And let once more, by mystic birth,  
The Lord of life be born in earth.





“ The inns are full, no man will yield  
This little pilgrim bed ;  
But forced he is with silly beasts  
In crib to shroud his head .

*By Robert Southwell.*

### New Prince, New Pomp.

**B**EHOLD a silly tender Babe,  
In freezing winter night,  
In homely manger trembling lies ;  
Alas ! a piteous sight.

The inns are full, no man will yield  
This little pilgrim bed ;  
But forced he is with silly beasts  
In crib to shroud his head.

Despise him not for lying there,  
First what he is inquire ;  
An orient pearl is often found  
In depth of dirty mire.

Weigh not his crib, his wooden dish,  
Nor beast that by him feed ;  
Weigh not his mother's poor attire,  
Nor Joseph's simple weed.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Dress.

This stable is a prince's court,  
This crib his chair of state ;  
The beasts are parcel of his pomp,  
The wooden dish his plate.

The persons in that poor attire  
His royal liveries wear ;  
The Prince himself is come from heaven,  
This pomp is praised there.

With joy approach, O Christian wight !  
Do homage to thy King ;  
And highly praise this humble pomp  
Which he from heaven doth bring.



*From George Herbert's Temple.*

### Christmas.

ALL after pleasures as I rid one day,  
My horse and I both tired, body and mind,  
With full cry of affections quite astray,  
I took up in the next inn I could find.

There, when I came, whom found I but my dear—  
My dearest Lord ; expecting till the grief  
Of pleasures brought me to him ; ready there  
To be all passengers' most sweet relief ?

O thou, whose glorious, yet contracted, light,  
Wrapt in night's mantle, stole into a manger ;  
Since my dark soul and brutish is thy right,  
To man, of all beasts be not thou a stranger ;

Furnish and deck my soul, that thou may'st have  
A better lodging than a rack or grave.

H

The shepherds sing ; and shall I silent be ?  
My God, no hymn for thee ?  
My soul's a shepherd too ; a flock it feeds  
Of thoughts and words and deeds.  
The pasture is thy word, the streams thy grace,  
Enriching every place.

Shepherd and flock shall sing, and all my powers  
Outsing the daylight hours.  
Then we will chide the sun for letting night  
Take up his place and right :  
We sing one common Lord ; wherefore he should  
Himself the candle hold.

I will go searching till I find a sun  
Shall stay till we have done ;  
A willing shiner, that shall shine as gladly  
As frost-nipt suns look sadly.  
Then we will sing and shine all our own day,  
And one another pay.

His beams shall cheer my breast ; and both so twine,  
Till ev'n his beams sing and my music shine.



*By Bishop Hall.*

### For Christmas Day.

**I**MMORTAL Babe, who this dear day  
Didst change thine heaven for our clay,  
And didst with flesh thy godhead veil,  
Eternal Son of God, all hail !

Shine, happy star ; ye angels, sing  
Glory on high to heaven's King :  
Run, shepherds, leave your nightly watch,  
See heaven come down to Bethlehem's cratch.

Worship, ye sages of the east,  
The King of gods in meanness dressed.  
O blessed maid, smile and adore  
The God thy womb and arms have bore.

Star, angels, shepherds, and wise sages,  
Thou virgin glory of all ages,  
Restored frame of heaven and earth,  
Joy in your dear Redeemer's birth, !

*By Edmund Bolton. From England's  
Helicon, 1600.*

### The Shepherd's Song.

A CAROL OR HYMN FOR CHRISTMAS.

SWEET music, sweeter far  
Than any song is sweet :  
Sweet music, heavenly rare,  
Mine ears, O peers, doth greet.  
You gentle flocks, whose fleeces, pearled with dew,  
Resemble heaven, whom golden drops make bright,  
Listen, O listen, now, O not to you  
Our pipes make sport to shorten weary night :  
But voices most divine  
Make blissful harmony :  
Voices that seem to shine,  
For what else clears the sky ?  
Tunes can we hear, but not the singers see,  
The tunes divine, and so the singers be.

Lo, how the firmament  
Within an azure fold  
The flock of stars hath pent,  
That we might them behold

Yet from their beams proceedeth not this light,  
Nor can their christals such reflection give.  
What then doth make the element so bright?  
The heavens are come down upon earth to live. }  
But hearken to the song,  
Glory to glory's king,  
And peace all men among,  
These quiristers do sing.  
Angels they are, as also (Shepherds) he  
Whom in our fear we do admire to see.

Let not amazement blind  
Your souls, said he, annoy :  
To you and all mankind  
My message bringeth joy.  
For lo, the world's great Shepherd now is born,  
A blessed babe, an infant full of power :  
After long night uprisen is the morn,  
Renowing Beth'lem in the Saviour.  
Sprung is the perfect day,  
By prophets seen afar :  
Sprung is the mirthful May,  
Which winter cannot mar.  
In David's city doth this sun appear  
Clouded in flesh, yet, shepherds, sit we here ?

*By Ben Jonson.*

### A Hymn on the Nativity of my Saviour.

I SING the birth was born to-night,  
The author both of life and light ;  
The angels so did sound it.  
And like the ravished shepherds said,  
Who saw the light, and were afraid,  
Yet searched, and true they found it.

The Son of God, th' eternal king,  
That did us all salvation bring,  
And freed the soul from danger ;  
He whom the whole world could not take,  
The Word, which heaven and earth did make,  
Was now laid in a manger.

The Father's wisdom willed it so,  
The Son's obedience knew no No,  
Both wills were in one stature ;  
And as that wisdom had decreed,  
The Word was now made flesh indeed,  
And took on him our nature.

---

What comfort by him do we win,  
Who made himself the price of sin,  
To make us heirs of glory !  
To see this babe all innocence ;  
A martyr born in our defence :  
Can man forget the story ?



*From Richard Crashaw's Steps to the Temple. The text of ed. 1648 is followed.*

### A Hymn of the Nativity.

SUNG AS BY THE SHEPHERDS.

*Chorus.* COME we shepherds whose blest sight  
Hath met Love's noon in Nature's night;  
Come, lift we up our loftier song,  
And wake the sun that lies too long.

To all our world of well-stol'n joy,  
He slept and dreamt of no such thing,  
While we found out heaven's fairer eye  
And kist the cradle of our King;  
Tell him he rises now too late  
To show us ought worth looking at.

Tell him we now can show him more  
Than e'er he showed to mortal sight,  
Than he himself e'er saw before,  
Which to be seen needs not his light.  
Tell him, Tityrus, where th' hast been,  
Tell him, Thyrsis, what th' hast seen.

*Tit.* Gloomy night embraced the place  
Where the noble Infant lay,  
The Babe looked up and showed his face ;  
In spite of darkness it was day.  
It was thy day, Sweet, and did rise  
Not from the East but from thine eyes.  
*Chorus.* It was thy day, Sweet, &c.

*Thyrs.* Winter chid aloud and sent  
The angry North to wage his wars ;  
The North forgot his fierce intent,  
And left perfumes instead of scars ;  
By those sweet eyes' persuasive powers,  
Where he meant frost he scattered flowers.  
*Chorus.* By those sweet eyes, &c.

*Both.* We saw thee in thy balmy nest,  
Bright dawn of our eternal day !  
We saw thine eyes break from their East  
And chase the trembling shades away ;  
We saw thee, and we blest the sight,  
We saw thee by thine own sweet light.

*Tit.* Poor world (said I), what wilt thou do  
To entertain this starry stranger ?  
Is this the best thou canst bestow,  
A cold and not too cleanly manger ?

Contend, ye powers of heaven and earth,  
To fit a bed for this huge birth.

*Chorus.* Contend, ye powers, &c.

*Thyrs.* Proud world (said I), cease your contest,  
And let the mighty Babe alone,  
The Phoenix builds the Phoenix nest,  
Love's architecture is all one.  
The Babe whose birth embraves this morn  
Made his own bed ere he was born.

*Chorus.* The Babe whose birth, &c.

*Zit.* I saw the curl'd drops, soft and slow,  
Come hovering o'er the place's head,  
Offering their whitest sheets of snow  
To furnish the fair Infant's bed :  
Forbear (said I), be not too bold ;  
Your fleece is white, but 'tis too cold.

*Chorus.* Forbear (said I), &c.

*Thyrs.* I saw the obsequious seraphins  
Their rosy fleece of fire bestow ;  
For well they now can spare their wings,  
Since heaven itself lies here below :  
Well done (said I), but are you sure  
Your down so warm will pass for pure.

*Chorus.* Well done (said I), &c.



*Tit.* No, no, your king's not yet to seek  
Where to repose his royal head,  
See, see, how soon his new-bloom'd cheek  
Twixt 's mother's breasts is gone to bed :  
Sweet choice (said I), no way but so,  
Not to lie cold, yet sleep in snow.

*Chorus.* Sweet choice (said I), &c.

*Both.* We saw thee in thy balmy nest,  
Bright dawn of our eternal day !  
We saw thine eyes break from their East  
And chase the trembling shades away ;  
We saw thee, and we blest the sight,  
We saw thee by thine own sweet light.

*Chorus.* We saw thee, &c.

*Full Chorus.* Welcome all wonder in one sight,  
Eternity shut in a span,  
Summer in winter, day in night,  
Heaven in earth and God in man !  
Great little One ! whose all-embracing birth  
Lifts earth to heaven, stoops heaven to earth.

Welcome, though not to gold nor silk,  
To more than Cæsar's birthright is,  
Two Sister Seas of Virgin milk  
With many a rarely-tempered kiss,

That breathes at once both Maid and Mother,  
Warms in the one and cools in the other.

She sings thy tears asleep, and dips  
Her kisses in thy weeping eye ;  
She spreads the red leaves of thy lips  
That in their buds yet blushing lie :  
She 'gainst those mother-diamonds tries  
The points of her young eagle's eyes.

Welcome, though not to those gay flies  
Gilded i' the beams of earthly kings,  
Slippery souls in smiling eyes,  
But to poor shepherds' home-spun things ;  
Whose wealth's their flock, whose wit to be  
Well read in their simplicity.

Yet when young April's husband-showers  
Shall bless the fruitful Maia's bed,  
We'll bring the first-born of her flowers  
To kiss thy feet and crown thy head :  
To thee, dread Lamb, whose love must keep  
The shepherds more than they their sheep.

---

To thee, meek Majesty ! soft King  
Of simple graces and sweet loves,  
Each of us his lamb will bring,  
Each his pair of silver doves,  
Till burnt at last in fire of thy fair eyes  
Ourselves become our own best sacrifice.



*From Richard Crashaw's Steps to the  
Temple. Only the opening lines  
are here given.*

### A Hymn for the Epiphany.

SUNG AS BY THE THREE KINGS.

- 1 *King.* **B**RIGHT Babe! whose awful beauties make  
The morn incur a sweet mistake ;
- 2 *King.* For whom the officious heavens devise  
To disinherit the sun's rise ;
- 3 *King.* Delicately to displace  
The day, and plant it fairer in thy face ;
- 1 *King.* O thou born King of loves !
- 2 *King.* Of lights !
- 3 *King.* Of joys !
- Chorus.* Look up, sweet Babe, look up and see !  
For love of thee,  
Thus far from home  
The East is come  
To seek herself in thy sweet eyes.
- 1 *King.* We who strangely went astray,  
Lost in a bright  
Meridian night ;

2 *King.* A darkness made of too much day ;

3 *King.* Beckoned from far  
By thy fair star,  
Lo, at last have found our way.

*Chorus.* To thee, thou Day of Night ! thou East of  
West !

Lo, we at last have found the way ·  
To thee, the world's great universal East,  
The general and indifferent day.

1 *King.* All-circling point ! all-centring sphere !  
The world's one round eternal year :

2 *King.* Whose full and all-unwrinkled face  
Nor sinks nor swells with time or place ;

3 *King.* But every where and every while  
Is one consistent solid smile.

1 *King.* Not vexed and tost,

2 *King.* 'Twixt spring and frost ;

3 *King.* Nor by alternate shreds of light,  
Sordidly shifting hands with shades and night.

*Chorus.* O little All, in Thy embrace,  
The world lies warm and likes his place ;  
Nor does his full globe fail to be  
Kissed on both his cheeks by Thee ;  
Time is too narrow for Thy year,  
Nor makes the whole world Thy half-sphere.

*By William Drummond  
of Hawthornden.*

### The Angels.

**R**UN, shepherds, run where Bethlehem blest  
appears.

We bring the best of news ; be not dismayed ;  
A Saviour there is born more old than years,  
Amidst heaven's rolling height this earth who stayed.  
In a poor cottage inned, a virgin maid  
A weakling did him bear, who all upbears ;  
There is he poorly swaddled, in manger laid,  
To whom too narrow swaddlings are our spheres :  
Run, shepherds, run and solemnise his birth.  
This is that night—no, day, grown great with bliss,  
In which the power of Satan broken is :  
In Heaven be glory, peace unto the earth !  
Thus singing, through the air the angels swam,  
And cope of stars re-echoèd the same.



*By William Drummond  
of Hawthornden.*

### The Shepherds.

O THAN the fairest day, thrice fairer night !  
Night to blest days in which a sun doth rise  
Of which that golden eye which clears the skies  
Is but a sparkling ray, a shadow-light !  
And blessed ye, in silly pastors' sight,  
Mild creatures, in whose warm crib now lies  
That heaven-sent youngling, holy-maid-born wight,  
Midst, end, beginning of our prophecies !  
Blest cottage that hath flowers in winter spread,  
Though withered—blessed grass that hath the grace  
To deck and be a carpet to that place !  
Thus sang, unto the sounds of oaten reed,  
Before the Babe, the shepherds bowed on knees ;  
And springs ran nectar, honey dropped from trees.



*By Sir John Beaumont.*

### Of the Epiphany.

**F**AIR eastern star, that art ordained to run  
Before the sages, to the rising sun,  
Here cease thy course, and wonder that the cloud  
Of this poor stable can thy Maker shroud :  
Ye heavenly bodies glory to be bright,  
And are esteemed as ye are rich in light ;  
But here on earth is taught a different way,  
Since under this low roof the Highest lay.  
Jerusalem erects her stately towers,  
Displays her windows and adorns her bowers ;  
Yet there thou must not cast a trembling spark,  
Let Herod's palace still continue dark ;  
Each school and synagogue thy force repels,  
There Pride enthroned in misty error dwells ;  
The temple, where the priests maintain their quire,  
Shall taste no beam of thy celestial fire,  
While this weak cottage all thy splendour takes :  
A joyful gate of every chink it makes.



Here shines no golden roof, no ivory stair,  
No king exalted in a stately chair,  
Girt with attendants, or by heralds styled,  
But straw and hay enwrap a speechless child.  
Yet Sabae's lords before this babe unfold  
Their treasures, offering incense, myrrh and gold.  
The crib becomes an altar: therefore dies  
No ox nor sheep; for in their fodder lies  
The Prince of Peace, who, thankful for his bed,  
Destroys those rites in which their blood was shed:  
The quintessence of earth he takes, and fees,  
And precious gums distilled from weeping trees;  
Rich metals and sweet odours now declare  
The glorious blessings which his laws prepare,  
To clear us from the base and loathsome flood  
Of sense and make us fit for angels' food,  
Who lift to God for us the holy smoke  
Of fervent prayers with which we him invoke,  
And try our actions in the searching fire  
By which the seraphims our lips inspire:  
No muddy dross pure minerals shall infect,  
We shall exhale our vapours up direct:  
No storm shall cross, nor glittering lights deface  
Perpetual sighs which seek a happy place.

*From Jeremy Taylor's Festival  
Hymns.*

### Hymn for Christmas-Day.

BEING A DIALOGUE BETWEEN THREE SHEPHERDS.

1. **W**HERE is this blessed Babe  
That hath made  
All the world so full of joy  
And expectation ;  
That glorious boy  
That crowns each nation  
With a triumphant wreath of blessedness ?
  
2. Where should he be but in the throng,  
And among  
His angel ministers, that sing  
And take wing  
Just as may echo to his voice,  
And rejoice,  
When wing and tongue and all!  
May so procure their happiness ?

3. But he hath other waiters now :  
    A poor cow,  
    An ox and mule, stand and behold,  
    And wonder  
    That a stable should enfold  
    Him that can thunder.

*Chorus.* O what a gracious God have we,  
    How good ! how great ! even as our misery.



*From Jeremy Taylor's Festival  
Hymns.*

### A Hymn for Christmas Day.

**A**WAKE, my soul, and come away :  
Put on thy best array ;  
Lest if thou longer stay  
Thou lose some minutes of so blest a day.

Go run  
And bid good-morrow to the sun ;  
Welcome his safe return  
To Capricorn,  
And that great morn  
Wherein a God was born,  
Whose story none can tell  
But he whose every word's a miracle.

To-day Almightyness grew weak ;  
The Word itself was mute and could not speak.

That Jacob's star which made the sun  
To dazzle if he durst look on,  
Now mantled o'er in Bethlehem's night,  
Borrowed a star to show him light.

He that begirt each zone,  
To whom both poles are one,  
Who grasped the Zodiac in his hand  
And made it move or stand,  
Is now by nature man,  
By stature but a span ;  
Eternity is now grown short ;  
A King is born without a court ;  
The water thirsts ; the fountain's dry ;  
And life, being born, made apt to die.

*Chorus.* Then let our praises emulate and vie  
    With his humility !  
Since he's exiled from skies  
    That we might rise,—  
From low estate of men  
Let's sing him up again !  
Each man wind up his heart  
    To bear a part  
In that angelic choir and show  
    His glory high as he was low.  
Let's sing towards men goodwill and charity,  
    Peace upon earth, glory to God on high !  
                    Hallelujah ! Hallelujah !

*By Sir Edward Sherburne.*

**And they laid Him in a Danger.**

**H**APPY crib, that wert alone  
To my God, bed, cradle, throne !  
Whilst thy glorious vileness I  
View with divine fancy's eye,  
Sordid filth seems all the cost,  
State, and splendour, crowns do boast.

See heaven's sacred majesty  
Humbled beneath poverty ;  
Swaddled up in homely rags  
On a bed of straw and flags !  
He whose hands the heavens displayed,  
And the world's foundations laid,  
From the world's almost exiled,  
Of all ornaments despoiled.  
Perfumes bathe him not, new-born,  
Persian mantles not adorn ;  
Nor do the rich roofs look bright  
With the jasper's orient light.

Where, O royal Infant, be  
Th' ensigns of thy majesty ;  
Thy Sire's equalizing state ;  
And thy sceptre that rules fate ?  
Where's thy angel-guarded throne,  
Whence thy laws thou didst make known—  
Laws which heaven, earth, hell obeyed ?  
These, ah ! these aside he laid ;  
Would the emblem be—of pride  
By humility outvied ?



*By Robert Herrick.*

### An Ode on the Birth of our Saviour.

**I**N numbers, and but these few,  
I sing thy birth, O Jesu !  
Thou pretty baby, born here  
With sup'rabundant scorn here :  
Who for thy princely port here,  
Hadst for thy place  
Of birth, a base  
Out-stable for thy court here.

Instead of neat enclosures  
Of interwoven osiers,  
Instead of fragrant posies  
Of daffodills and roses,  
Thy cradle, kingly stranger,  
As gospel tells,  
Was nothing else  
But here a homely manger.



But we with silks not crewels,  
With sundry precious jewels,  
And lily work will dress thee ;  
And, as we dispossess thee  
Of clouts, we'll make a chamber,  
    Sweet babe, for thee  
    Of ivory,  
And plaster'd round with amber.

The Jews they did disdain thee,  
But we will entertain thee  
With glories to await here  
Upon thy princely state here ;  
And, more for love than pity,  
    From year to year  
    We'll make thee here  
A free-born of our city.



*By Francis Kinwelmersh. From the  
Paradise of Dayntie Devises, 1576.*

### For Christmas Day.

**R**EJOICE, rejoice, with heart and voice !  
In Christè's birth this day rejoice !

From Virgin's womb this day did spring  
The precious seed that only saved man ;  
This day let man rejoice and sweetly sing,  
Since on this day salvation first began.

This day did Christ man's soul from death remove,  
With glorious saints to dwell in heaven above.

This day to man came pledge of perfect peace,  
This day to man came perfect unity,  
This day man's grief began for to surcease,  
This day did man receive a remedy  
For each offence and every deadly sin  
With guilty heart that erst he wandered in.

In Christ's flock let love be surely placed,  
From Christ's flock let concord hate expel,  
Of Christ's flock let love be so embraced  
As we in Christ and Christ in us may dwell ;  
Christ is the author of all unity,  
From whence proceedeth all felicity.

O sing unto this glittering glorious king,  
O praise his name let every living thing,  
Let heart and voice, like bells of silver, ring  
The comfort that this day doth bring.

Let lute, let shawm, with sound of sweet delight,  
The joy of Christ's birth this day recite.



*By S. T. Coleridge.*

### The Virgin's Cradle-Hymn.<sup>1</sup>

**D**ORMI, Jesu ! Mater ridet  
Quae tam dulcem somnum videt,  
Dormi, Jesu ! blandule !  
Si non dormis, Mater plorat  
Inter fila cantans orat,  
Blande, veni, somnule.

*English.*

Sleep, sweet babe ! my cares beguiling :  
Mother sits beside thee smiling ;  
Sleep, my darling, tenderly !  
If thou sleep not, mother mourneth,  
Singing as her wheel she turneth :  
Come, soft slumber, balmily !

---

<sup>1</sup> Copied from a print of the Virgin in a Roman Catholic village in Germany.

*By John Addington Symonds.*

### A Christmas Lullaby.

SLEEP, baby, sleep! The Mother sings :  
Heaven's angels kneel and fold their wings :  
Sleep, baby, sleep !

With swathes of scented hay thy bed  
By Mary's hand at eve was spread.  
Sleep, baby, sleep !

At midnight came the shepherds, they  
Whom seraphs wakened by the way.  
Sleep, baby, sleep !

And three kings from the East afar  
Ere dawn came guided by thy star.  
Sleep, baby, sleep !

They brought thee gifts of gold and gems,  
Pure orient pearls, rich diadems.  
Sleep, baby, sleep !

---

But thou who liest slumbering there,  
Art King of kings, earth, ocean, air.  
Sleep, baby, sleep !

Sleep, baby, sleep ! The shepherds sing :  
Through heaven, through earth, hosannas ring.  
Sleep, baby, sleep !



*From George Wither's Hallelujah,  
or Britain's Second Remem-  
brancer.*

### A Rocking Hymn.

SWEET baby, sleep ; what ails my dear ?  
What ails my darling thus to cry ?  
Be still, my child, and lend thine ear  
To hear me sing thy lullaby.

*My pretty lamb, forbear to weep ;  
Be still, my dear ; sweet baby, sleep.*

Thou blessed soul, what canst thou fear ?  
What thing to thee can mischief do ?  
Thy God is now thy Father dear ;  
His holy Spouse thy Mother too.

*Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;  
Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*

.....  
Whilst thus thy lullaby I sing,  
For thee great blessings ripening be ;

K

Thine eldest brother is a king,  
And hath a kingdom bought for thee.  
*Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;*  
*Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*

Sweet baby, sleep, and nothing fear,  
For whosoever thee offends,  
By thy protector threatened are,  
And God and angels are thy friends.  
*Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;*  
*Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*

When God with us was dwelling here,  
In little babes he took delight :  
Such innocents as thou, my dear,  
Are ever precious in his sight.  
*Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;*  
*Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*

A little infant once was he,  
And Strength-in-Weakness then was laid  
Upon his Virgin-Mother's knee,  
That power to thee might be conveyed.  
*Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;*  
*Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*



In this thy frailty and thy need  
He friends and helpers doth prepare,  
Which thee shall cherish, clothe, and feed,  
For of thy weal they tender are.

*Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;  
Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*

The King of kings, when he was born,  
Had not so much for outward ease ;  
By him such dressings were not worn,  
Nor such-like swaddling-clothes as these.

*Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;  
Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*

Within a manger lodged thy Lord,  
Where oxen lay and asses fed ;  
Warm rooms we do to thee afford,  
An easy cradle or a bed.

*Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;  
Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*

The wants that he did then sustain  
Have purchased wealth, my babe, for thee,  
And by his torments and his pain  
Thy rest and ease secured be.

*My baby, then, forbear to weep ;  
Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*

Thou hast (yet more), to perfect this,  
A promise and an earnest got  
Of gaining everlasting bliss,  
Though thou, my babe, perceiv'st it not.  
*Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;  
Be still, my babe ; sweet baby, sleep.*



PART III.

CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS AND  
CHRISTMAS CHEER.

*From George Wither's Juvenilia.*

**So, now is come our joyfult Feast.**

**S**O, now is come our joyfult feast,  
Let every man be jolly ;  
Each room with ivy leaves is drest,  
And every post with holly.  
Though some churls at our mirth repine,  
Round your foreheads garlands twine ;  
Drown sorrow in a cup of wine,  
And let us all be merry.

Now all our neighbours' chimnies smoke,  
And Christmas logs are burning ;  
Their ovens they with baked meats choke,  
And all their spits are turning.

Without the door let sorrow lie ;  
And if for cold it hap to die,  
We'll bury't in a Christmas pie,  
And evermore be merry.

Now every lad is wondrous trim,  
And no man minds his labour ;  
Our lasses have provided them  
A bag-pipe and a tabor ;  
Young men and maids, and girls and boys,  
Give life to one another's joys ;  
And you anon shall by their noise  
Perceive that they are merry.

Rank misers now do sparing shun ;  
Their hall of music soundeth ;  
And dogs thence with whole shoulders run,  
So all things there aboundeth.  
The country folks themselves advance,  
For crowdy-mutton's<sup>1</sup> come out of France ;  
And Jack shall pipe, and Jill shall dance,  
And all the town be merry.

Ned Squash hath fetched his bands from pawn,  
And all his best apparel ;  
Brisk Ned hath bought a ruff of lawn  
With droppings of the barrel ;

---

<sup>1</sup> Fiddlers.

And those that hardly all the year  
Had bread to eat or rags to wear  
Will have both clothes and dainty fare,  
And all the day be merry.

Now poor men to the justices  
With capons make their arrants ;  
And if they hap to fail of these,  
They plague them with their warrants :  
But now they feed them with good cheer,  
And what they want they take in beer ;  
For Christmas comes but once a year,  
And then they shall be merry.

Good farmers in the country nurse  
The poor that else were undone ;  
Some landlords spend their money worse  
On lust and pride at London.  
There the roysters they do play,  
Drab and dice their lands away,  
Which may be ours another day ;  
And therefore let's be merry.

The client now his suit forbears,  
The prisoner's heart is eased ;  
The debtor drinks away his cares,  
And for the time is pleased.

Though other purses be more fat,  
Why should we pine or grieve at that?  
Hang sorrow! care will kill a cat,  
And therefore let's be merry.

Hark! how the wags abroad do call  
Each other forth to rambling:  
Anon you'll see them in the hall  
For nuts and apples scrambling.  
Hark! how the roofs with laughter sound!  
Anon they'll think the house goes round:  
For they the cellar's depth have found,  
And there they will be merry.

The wenches with their wassail bowls  
About the streets are singing;  
The boys are come to catch the owls,  
The wild mare in is bringing.  
Our kitchen-boy hath broke his box,  
And to the dealing of the ox  
Our honest neighbours come by flocks,  
And here they will be merry.

Now kings and queens poor sheep-cotes have  
And mate with everybody;  
The honest now may play the knave  
And wise men play at nobby.





**"Some youths will now a mumming go."**



Some youths will now a mumming go,  
Some others play at Rowland-ho,  
And twenty other gameboys mo,  
Because they will be merry.

Then wherefore in these merry days,  
Should we, I pray, be duller?  
No, let us sing some roundelays  
To make our mirth the fuller.  
And whilst thus inspir'd we sing,  
Let all the streets with echoes ring,  
Woods and hills and everything  
Bear witness we are merry.



*By Robert Herrick.*

### Ceremonies for Christmas.

COME, bring with a noise,  
My merry, merry boys,  
The Christmas log to the firing ;  
While my good dame, she  
Bids ye all be free ;  
And drink to your heart's desiring

With the last year's brand  
Light the new block, and  
For good success in his spending,  
On your psalties play,  
That sweet luck may  
Come while the log is a teending.<sup>1</sup>

Drink now the strong beer,  
Cut the white loaf here,  
The while the meat is a shredding ;  
For the rare mince-pie  
And the plums stand by  
To fill the paste that's a kneading.

---

<sup>1</sup> Burning.



**"Come, bring with a noise,  
My merry, merry boys,  
The Christmas log to the firing."**



---

**CHRISTMAS EVE ; ANOTHER CEREMONY.**

COME, guard this night the Christmas-pie,  
That the thief, though ne'er so sly,  
With his flesh hooks don't come nigh  
To catch it,

From him, who all alone sits there,  
Having his eyes still in his ear,  
And a deal of nightly fear  
To watch it.

---

**ANOTHER TO THE MAIDS.**

WASH your hands, or else the fire  
Will not teend to your desire ;  
Unwashed hands, ye maidens know,  
Dead the fire, though ye blow.

---

## ANOTHER.

WASSAIL the trees that they may bear  
You many a plum, and many a pear :  
For more or less fruits they will bring,  
As you do give them wassailing.



*There is a black letter copy of this song in the Pepysian Collection. The first part is found in Durfey's Pills to Purge Melancholy. I have followed the text given in Rimbauld's Little Book of Songs and Ballads.*

## The Praise of Christmas.

### FIRST PART.

ALL hail to the days that merit more praise  
Than all the rest of the year,  
And welcome the nights that double delights  
As well for the poor as the peer !  
Good fortune attend each merry man's friend,  
That doth but the best that he may ;  
Forgetting old wrongs, with carols and songs,  
To drive the cold winter away.

Let Misery pack, with a whip at his back,  
To the deep Tantalian flood ;  
In Lethe profound let envy be drown'd,  
That pines at another man's good ;  
Let Sorrow's expense be banded from hence,  
All payments have greater delay,  
We'll spend the long nights in cheerful delights  
To drive the cold winter away.

'Tis ill for a mind to anger inclined  
To think of small injuries now ;  
If wrath be to seek do not lend her thy cheek,  
Nor let her inhabit thy brow.  
Cross out of thy books malevolent looks,  
Both beauty and youth's decay,  
And wholly consort with mirth and with sport  
To drive the cold winter away.

The court in all state now opens her gate  
And gives a free welcome to most ;  
The city likewise, tho' somewhat precise,  
Doth willingly part with her roast :  
But yet by report from city and court  
The country will e'er gain the day ;  
More liquor is spent and with better content  
To drive the cold winter away.

Our good gentry there for costs do not spare,  
The yeomanry fast not till Lent ;  
The farmers and such think nothing too much,  
If they keep but to pay for their rent.  
The poorest of all now do merrily call,  
When at a fit place they can stay,  
For a song or a tale or a cup of good ale  
To drive the cold winter away.



Thus none will allow of solitude now  
But merrily greets the time,  
To make it appear of all the whole year  
That this is accounted the prime :  
December is seen apparel'd in green,  
And January fresh as May  
Comes dancing along with a cup and a song  
To drive the cold winter away.

## THE SECOND PART.

This time of the year is spent in good cheer,  
And neighbours together do meet  
To sit by the fire, with friendly desire,  
Each other in love to greet ;  
Old grudges forgot are put in the pot,  
All sorrows aside they lay ;  
The old and the young doth carol this song  
To drive the cold winter away.

Sisley and Nanny, more jocund than any,  
As blithe as the month of June,  
Do carol and sing like birds of the spring,  
No nightingale sweeter in tune ;  
To bring in content, when summer is spent,  
In pleasant delight and play,

With mirth and good cheer to end the whole year,  
And drive the cold winter away.

The shepherd, the swain do highly disdain  
To waste out their time in care,  
And Clim of the Clough hath plenty enough  
If he but a penny can spare  
To spend at the night, in joy and delight,  
Now after his labour all day ;  
For better than lands is the help of his hands  
To drive the cold winter away.

To mask and to mum kind neighbours will come  
With wassails of nut-brown ale,  
To drink and carouse to all in the house  
As merry as bucks in the dale ;  
Where cake, bread, and cheese is brought for your fees  
To make you the longer stay ;  
At the fire to warm 'twill do you no harm,  
To drive the cold winter away.

When Christmas's tide comes in like a bride  
With holly and ivy clad,  
Twelve days in the year much mirth and good cheer  
In every household is had ;

The country guise is then to devise  
Some gambols of Christmas play,  
Whereat the young men do best that they can  
To drive the cold winter away.

When white-bearded-frost hath threatened his worst,  
And fallen from branch and briar,  
Then time away calls from husbandry halls  
And from the good countryman's fire,  
Together to go, to plough and to sow,  
To get us both food and array,  
And thus with content the time we have spent  
To drive the cold winter away.



*From Evans' Old Ballads, ed. 1810,  
I. 146-150.*

## Old Christmas Returned,

OR, HOSPITALITY REVIVED ;

Being a Looking-glass for rich Misers, wherein they may see (if they be not blind) how much they are to blame for their penurious housekeeping, and likewise an encouragement to those noble-minded gentry, who lay out a great part of their estates in hospitality, relieving such persons as have need thereof ;

“Who feasts the poor, a true reward shall find,  
Or helps the old, the feeble, lame, and blind.”

*To the tune of “The Delights of the Bottle.”*

ALL you that to feasting and mirth are inclined,  
Come here is good news for to pleasure your  
mind,

Old Christmas is come for to keep open house,  
He scorns to be guilty of starving a mouse :  
Then come, boys, and welcome for diet the chief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

A long time together he hath been forgot,  
They scarce could afford to hang on the pot ;  
Such miserly sneaking in England hath been,  
As by our forefathers ne'er us'd to be seen ;  
But now he's returned you shall have in brief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

The times were ne'er good since Old Christmas was  
fled,  
And all hospitality hath been so dead ;  
No mirth at our festivals late did appear,  
They scarcely would part with a cup of March beer ;  
But now you shall have for the ease of your grief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

The butler and baker, they now may be glad,  
The times they are mended, though they have been  
bad ;  
The brewer, he likewise may be of good cheer,  
He shall have good trading for ale and strong beer ;  
All trades shall be jolly, and have for relief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

The holly and ivy about the walls wind,  
And show that we ought to our neighbours be  
kind,  
Inviting each other for pastime and sport,  
And where we best fare, there we most do resort ;  
We fail not of victuals, and that of the chief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

The cooks shall be busied by day and by night,  
In roasting and boiling, for taste and delight ;  
Their senses in liquor that's nappy they'll steep,  
Though they be afforded to have little sleep ;  
They still are employed for to dress us in brief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

Although the cold weather doth hunger provoke,  
'Tis a comfort to see how the chimneys do smoke ;  
Provision is making for beer, ale, and wine,  
For all that are willing or ready to dine :  
Then haste to the kitchen for diet the chief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

All travellers, as they do pass on their way,  
At gentlemen's halls are invited to stay,  
Themselves to refresh, and their horses to rest,  
Since that he must be Old Christmas's guest ;  
Nay, the poor shall not want, but have for relief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

Now Mock-beggar-hall it no more shall stand  
empty,  
But all shall be furnisht with freedom and plenty ;  
The hoarding old misers, who us'd to preserve  
The gold in their coffers, and see the poor starve,  
Must now spread their tables, and give them in  
brief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

The court, and the city, and country are glad,  
Old Christmas is come to cheer up the sad ;  
Broad pieces and guineas about now shall fly,  
And hundreds be losers by cogging a die,  
Whilst others are feasting with diet the chief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

Those that have no coin at the cards for to play,  
May sit by the fire, and pass time away,  
And drink of their moisture contented and free,  
"My honest good fellow, come, here is to thee!"  
And when they are hungry, fall to their relief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

Young gallants and ladies shall foot it along,  
Each room in the house to the music shall throng,  
Whilst jolly carouses about they shall pass,  
And each country swain trip about with his lass ;  
Meantime goes the caterer to fetch in the chief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

The cooks and the scullion, who toil in their  
frocks,  
Their hopes do depend upon their Christmas box ;  
There is very few that do live on the earth  
But enjoy at this time either profit or mirth ;  
Yea those that are charged to find all relief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.



Then well may we welcome Old Christmas to town,  
Who brings us good cheer, and good liquor so brown ;  
To pass the cold winter away with delight,  
We feast it all day, and we frolick all night ;  
Both hunger and cold we keep out with relief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.

Then let all curmudgeons who dote on their wealth,  
And value their treasure much more than their health,  
Go hang themselves up, if they will be so kind ;  
Old Christmas with them but small welcome shall  
find ;  
They will not afford to themselves without grief,  
Plum-pudding, goose, capon, minced pies, and roast-  
beef.



*From Round about our Coal Fire, 1740.*

❶ you merry, merry Souls.

○ YOU merry, merry Souls,  
Christmas is a-coming,  
We shall have flowing bowls,  
Dancing, piping, drumming.

Delicate minced pies  
To feast every virgin,  
Capon and goose likewise,  
Brawn and a dish of sturgeon.

Then, for your Christmas box,  
Sweet plum cakes and money,  
Delicate holland smocks,  
Kisses sweet as honey.

Hey for the Christmas ball,  
Where we shall be jolly,  
Jigging short and tall,  
Kate, Dick, Ralph, and Molly.

Then to the Hop we'll go  
Where we'll jig and caper ;  
Maidens all-a-row ;  
Will shall pay the scraper.

Hodge shall dance with Prue,  
Keeping time with kisses ;  
We'll have a jovial crew  
Of sweet smirking misses.



*From Ritson's Ancient Songs, where  
it is stated to be from Wynkyn de  
Worde's Christmase Carolles, 1521.*

### A Carol.

BRINGING IN THE BOAR'S HEAD.

CAPUT apri defero  
Reddens laudes domino.  
The boar's head in hand bring I,  
With garlands gay and rosemary ;  
I pray you all sing merrily  
Qui estis in convivio.

The boar's head, I understand,  
Is the chief service in this land ;  
Look, wherever it be fand,  
Servite cum cantico.

Be glad, lords, both more and less,  
For this hath ordained our steward  
To cheer you all this Christmas,  
The boar's head with mustard.

*A modern version of the previous Carol.  
From Dibdin's Typog. Antiq. ii.  
252.*

## The Boar's Head Carol.

SUNG AT QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

THE boar's head in hand bear I,  
Bedecked with bays and rosemary ;  
And I pray you, my masters, be merry,  
Quot estis in convivio.

*Caput apri defero  
Reddens laudes domino.*

The boar's head, as I understand,  
Is the rarest dish in all this land,  
Which thus bedeck'd with a gay garland  
Let us servire cantico.

*Caput apri defero  
Reddens laudes domino.*

Our steward hath provided this  
In honour of the King of bliss ;  
Which on this day to be served is  
In Reginensi Atrio.

*Caput apri defero  
Reddens laudes domino.*

*From the Christmas Prince, 1607 (printed  
in 1814).*

### Boar's Head Carol.

SUNG AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, CHRISTMAS,  
1607.

1. **T**HE Boar is dead,  
    Lo, here his head ;  
    What man could have done more  
    Than his head off to strike,  
    Meleager-like,  
    And bring it as I do before.
2. He living spoiled  
    Where good men toiled,  
    Which made kind Ceres sorry ;  
    But now dead and drawn  
    Is very good brawn,  
    And we have brought it for ye.
3. Then set down the swineyard,  
    The foe to the Vineyard,  
    Let Bacchus crown his fall ;  
    Let this boar's-head and mustard  
    Stand for pig, goose, and custard,  
    And so ye are welcome all.

*By Robert Herrick.*

### The Wassail.

**G**IVE way, give way, ye gates, and win  
An easy blessing to your bin  
And basket by our entering in.

May both with manchet stand replete ;  
Your larders too so hung with meat  
That, though a thousand thousand eat,

Yet, ere twelve moons shall whirl about  
Their silvery spheres, there's none may doubt  
But more's sent in than was serv'd out.

Next may your dairies prosper so  
As that your pans no ebb may know ;  
But if they do, the more to flow,

Like to a solemn sober stream,  
Bank'd all with lilies and the cream  
Of sweetest cowslips filling them.

Then may your plants be pressed with fruit,  
Nor bee or hive you have be mute,  
But sweetly sounding like a lute.

Next may your duck and teeming hen  
Both to the cock's-tread say Amen,  
And for their two eggs render ten.

Last, may your harrows, shares and ploughs,  
Your stacks, your stocks, your sweetest mows,  
All prosper by your virgin-vows.

Alas ! we bless, but see none here  
That brings us either ale or beer :  
*In a dry house all things are near.*

Let's leave a longer time to wait,  
When rust and cobwebs bind the gate  
And all live here with needy Fate.

Where chimneys do for ever weep  
For want of warmth, and stomachs keep  
With noise the servants' eyes from sleep.



---

It is in vain to sing or stay  
Our free feet here ; but we'll away :  
Yet to the Lares this we'll say,—

The time will come when you'll be sad  
And reckon this for fortune bad,  
T' have lost the good ye might have had.



*From an undated black letter collection  
of New Christmas Carols (pre-  
served in the Bodleian Library).*

### Wassailing Song.

**A** JOLLY wassail bowl,  
A wassail of good ale ;  
Well fare the butler's soul  
That setteth this to sale ;  
Our jolly wassail.

Good dame, here at your door  
Our wassail we begin,  
We are all maidens poor,  
We pray now let us in  
With our wassail.

Our wassail we do fill  
With apples and with spice,  
Then grant us your good will  
To taste here once or twice  
Of our good wassail.

If any maidens be  
Here dwelling in this house,  
They kindly will agree  
To take a full carouse  
Of our wassail.

But here they let us stand  
All freezing in the cold :  
Good master, give command  
To enter and be bold,  
With our wassail.

Much joy into this hall  
With us is entered in,  
Our master first of all  
We hope will now begin  
Of our wassail.

And after, his good wife  
Our spicèd bowl will try ;  
The Lord prolong your life !  
Good fortune we espy  
For our wassail.

M

Some bounty from your hands  
Our wassail to maintain ;  
We'll buy no house nor lands  
With that which we do gain  
With our wassail.

This is our merry night  
Of choosing king and queen  
Then be it your delight  
That something may be seen  
In our wassail.

It is a noble part  
To bear a liberal mind ;  
God bless our master's heart !  
For here we comfort find,  
With our wassail

And now we must begone  
To seek out more good cheer,  
Where bounty will be shown  
As we have found it here,  
With our wassail

Much joy betide them all,  
Our prayers shall be still,  
We hope and ever shall  
For this your great good will  
To our wassail.



*This piece and the next were communicated to Notes and Queries (4th series, ii. 551), by Cuthbert Bede.*

### Wassailing Song.

**W**E wish you merry Christmas, also a glad New  
Year ;

We come to bring you tidings to all mankind so dear ;  
We come to tell that Jesus was born in Beth'em town,  
And now he's gone to glory and pityingly looks  
down

On us poor wassailers,  
As wassailing we go ;  
With footsteps sore  
From door to door  
We trudge through sleet and snow.

A manger was his cradle, the straw it was his bed,  
The oxen were around him within that lowly shed ;  
No servants waited on him with lords and ladies gay ;  
But now he's gone to glory and unto him we pray.

Us poor wassailers, &c.



" With footsteps sore  
From door to door  
We trudge through sleet and snow."





His mother loved and tended him and nursed him  
at her breast,  
And good old Joseph watched them both the while  
they took their rest ;  
And wicked Herod vainly sought to rob them of their  
child,  
By slaughtering the Innocents in Bethlehem un-  
defiled.

But us poor wassailers, &c.

Now, all good Christian people, with great concern  
we sing  
These tidings of your Jesus, the Saviour, Lord and  
King ;  
In poverty he passed his days that riches we might  
share,  
And of your wealth he bids you give and of your  
portion spare

To us poor wassailers, &c.

Your wife shall be a fruitful vine, a hus'sif good and  
able ;  
Your children like the olive branches round about  
your table ;

Your barns shall burst with plenty and your crops shall  
be secure

If you will give your charity to us who are so poor.  
Us poor wassailers, &c.

And now no more we'll sing to you because the hour  
is late,

And we must trudge and sing our song at many another  
gate ;

And so we'll wish you once again a merry Christmas  
time,

And pray God bless you while you give good silver  
for our rhyme.

Us poor wassailers, &c.



**Here we come a Whistling.**

**H**ERE we come a whistling through the fields so  
green ;

Here we come a singing, so fair to be seen.

God send you happy, God send you happy,

Pray God send you a happy New Year !

The roads are very dirty, my boots are very thin,  
I have a little pocket to put a penny in.

God send you happy, &c.

Bring out your little table and spread it with a cloth,  
Bring out some of your old ale, likewise your Christ-  
mas loaf,

God send you happy, &c.

God bless the master of this house, likewise the mistress  
too ;

And all the little children that round the table strew.

God send you happy, &c.

THE cock sat up in the yew tree,  
The hen came chuckling by,  
I wish you a merry Christmas,  
And a good fat pig in the sty.



*From Chappell's Collection of ancient  
English Melodies, p. 161. An-  
other version is given in Hone's  
Table Book, ii. 14.*

### Wassail, wassail, all over the Town.

WASSAIL, wassail, all over the town,  
Our bread it is white, and our ale it is brown ;  
Our bowl it is made of the maplin tree,  
So here, my good fellow, I'll drink it to thee.

The wassailing bowl, with a toast within,  
Come, fill it up unto the brim ;  
Come fill it up that we may all see ;  
With the wassailing bowl I'll drink to thee.

Come, butler, come bring us a bowl of your best,  
And we hope your soul in heaven shall rest ;  
But if you do bring us a bowl of your small,  
Then down shall go butler, the bowl and all.

O butler, O butler, now don't you be worst,  
But pull out your knife and cut us a toast ;  
And cut us a toast, one that we may all see ;—  
With the wassailing bowl I'll drink to thee.

Here's to Dobbin and to his right eye!  
God send our mistress a good Christmas pie!  
A good Christmas pie as e'er we did see;—  
With the wassailing bowl I'll drink to thee.

Here's to Broad May and to his broad horn,  
God send our master a good crop of corn,  
A good crop of corn as we all may see;—  
With the wassailing bowl I'll drink to thee.

Here's to Colly and to her long tail,  
We hope our master and mistress heart will ne'er fail;  
But bring us a bowl of your good strong beer,  
And then we shall taste of your happy new year.

Be there here any pretty maids? we hope there be  
some;  
Don't let the jolly wassailers stand on the cold stone,  
But open the door and pull out the pin,  
That we jolly wassailers may all sail in.



*From Wright's Songs and Carols  
(Percy Society). An inferior ver-  
sion (from MS. Harl. 541) was  
printed by Ritson.*

### Bring us in good Ale.

*BRING us in good ale, and bring us in good ale ;  
For our blessed Lady's sake, bring us in good ale.*

Bring us in no brown bread, for that is made of bran,  
Nor bring us in no white bread, for therein is no game,  
But bring us in good ale.

Bring us in no beef, for there is many bones,  
But bring us in good ale, for that goeth down at once ;  
And bring us in good ale.

Bring us in no bacon, for that is passing fat,  
But bring us in good ale, and give us enough of that ;  
And bring us in good ale.

Bring us in no mutton, for that is often lean,  
Nor bring us in no tripes, for they be seldom clean ;  
But bring us in good ale.

Bring us in no eggs, for there are many shells,  
But bring us in good ale, and give us nothing else ;  
And bring us in good ale.

Bring us in no butter, for therein are many hairs,  
Nor bring us in no pig's flesh, for that will make us  
boars ;  
But bring us in good ale.

Bring us in no puddings, for therein is all God's good,  
Nor bring us in no venison, for that is not for our  
blood ;  
But bring us in good ale.

Bring us in no capon's flesh, for that is ofte[n] dear,  
Nor bring us in no duck's flesh, for they slobber in the  
mere ;  
But bring us in good ale.





*This and the three following pieces are  
from New Christmas Carols, 1642.*

### Come follow, follow me.

TO THE TUNE OF THE "SPANISH GIPSIES."

COME follow, follow me,  
Those that good fellows be,  
Into the buttery  
Our manhood for to try ;  
The Master keeps a bounteous house,  
And gives leave freely to carouse.

Then wherefore should we fear,  
Seeing here is store of cheer?  
It shows but cowardice  
At this time to be nice.  
Then boldly draw your blades and fight,  
For we shall have a merry night.

When we have done this fray,  
Then we will go to play

At cards or else at dice,  
And be rich in a trice ;  
Then let the knaves go round apace,  
I hope each time to have an ace.

Come, maids, let's want no beer  
After our Christmas cheer,  
And I will duly crave  
Good husbands you may have,  
And that you may good houses keep,  
Where we may drink carouses deep.

And when that's spent the day  
We'll Christmas gambols play,  
At hot cockles beside  
And then go to all-hide,  
With many other pretty toys,  
Men, women, youths, maids, girls and boys.

Come, let's dance round the hall,  
And let's for liquor call ;  
Put apples in the fire,  
Sweet maids, I you desire ;  
And let a bowl be spiced well  
Of happy stuff that doth excel.

Twelve days we now have spent  
In mirth and merriment,  
And daintily did fare,  
For which we took no care ;  
But now I sadly call to mind  
What days of sorrow are behind.

We must leave off to play,  
To morrow's working-day ;  
According to each calling  
Each man must now be falling,  
And ply his business all the year,  
Next Christmas for to make good cheer,

Now of my master kind  
Good welcome I did find,  
And of my loving mistress  
This merry time of Christmas ;  
For which to them great thanks I give,  
God grant they long together live.



**All you that are good fellows.**

**A**LL you that are good fellows  
Come hearken to my song ;  
I know you do not hate good cheer  
Nor liquor that is strong.  
I hope there is none here  
But soon will take my part,  
Seeing my master and my dame  
Says welcome with their heart.

This is a time of joyfulness  
And merry time of year,  
Whereas the rich with plenty stored  
Doth make the poor good cheer ;  
Plum-porridge, roast-beef, and minced pies  
Stand smoking on the board,  
With other brave varieties  
Our master doth afford.

Our mistress and her cleanly maids  
Have neatly played the cooks ;  
Methinks these dishes eagerly  
At my sharp stomach looks,  
As though they were afraid  
To see me draw my blade,  
But I revenged on them will be  
Until my stomach's stayed.

Come fill us of the strongest,  
Small drink is out of date,  
Methinks I shall fare like a prince  
And sit in gallant state :  
This is no miser's feast,  
Although that things be dear ;  
God grant the founder of this feast  
Each Christmas keep good cheer.

This day for Christ we celebrate  
Who was born at this time ;  
For which all Christians should rejoice  
And I do sing in rhyme.  
When you have given God thanks,  
Unto your dainties fall :  
Heaven bless my master and my dame,  
Lord bless me and you all.

N

**Come, mad Boys.**

*To the tune of "Bonny Sweet Robin."*

**C**OME, mad boys, be glad, boys, for Christmas is here,

And we shall be feasted with jolly good cheer ;  
Then let us be merry, 'tis Saint Stephen's day,  
Let's eat and drink freely, here's nothing to pay.

My master bids welcome, and so doth my dame,  
And 'tis yonder smoking dish doth me inflame ;  
Anon I'll be with you, though you me outface,  
For now I do tell you I have time and place.

I'll troll the bowl to you, then let it go round,  
My heels are so light they can stand on no ground ;  
My tongue it doth chatter, and goes pitter patter,  
Here's good beer and strong beer, for I will not flatter.

---

And now for remembrance of blessed Saint Stephen,  
Let's joy at morning, at noon, and at even ;<sup>1</sup>  
Then leave off your mincing, and fall to mince-pies,  
I pray take my counsel, be ruled by the wise.

---

<sup>1</sup> Old ed. "evening."



### Come bravely on, my Masters.

*To the tune of "The King's going to Bulleine."*

COME bravely on, my masters,  
For here we shall be tasters  
Of curious dishes that are brave and fine,  
Where they that do such cheer afford,  
I'll lay my knife upon the board,  
My master and my dame they do not pine.

Who is't will not be merry  
And sing down, down, aderry?  
For now it is a time of joy and mirth;  
'Tis said 'tis merry in the hall  
When as beards they do wag all;  
God's plenty's here, it doth not show a dearth.

Let him take all lives longest,  
Come fill us of the strongest,  
And I will drink a health to honest John;  
Come pray thee, butler, fill the bowl,  
And let it round the table troll,  
When that is up I'll tell you more anon.



*From New Christmas Carols (no date).*

**My Master and Dame, I well perceive.**

*To the tune of "Green Sleeves."*

**M**Y master and dame, I well perceive,  
Are purposed to be merry to-night,  
And willingly hath given me leave  
To combat with a Christmas Knight.  
Sir Pig, I see, comes prancing in  
And bids me draw if that I dare ;  
I care not for his valour a pin,  
For Jack of him will have a share.

My lady goose among the rest  
Upon the table takes her place,  
And piping-hot bids do my best,  
And bravely looks me in the face ;  
For pigs and geese are gallant cheer,  
God bless my master and dame therefore !  
I trust before the next New Year  
To eat my part of half a score.

I likewise see good minced-pie  
Here standing swaggering on the table ;  
The lofty walls so large and high  
I'll level down if I be able ;  
For they be furnished with good plums,  
And spiced well with pepper and salt,  
Every prune as big as both my thumbs  
To drive down bravely the juice of malt.

Fill me some of your Christmas beer,  
Your pepper sets my mouth on heat,  
And Jack's a-dry with your good cheer,  
Give me some good ale to my meat.  
And then again my stomach I'll show,  
For good roast-beef here stoutly stands ;  
I'll make it stoop before I go,  
Or I'll be no man of my hands.

And for the plenty of this house  
God keep it thus well-stored away ;  
Come, butler, fill me a good carouse,  
And so we'll end our Christmas day.



*This piece and the next are from New  
Christmas Carols, 1661.*

### With merry Glee and Solace.

FOR ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

*To the tune of "Henry's going to Bullen."*

WITH merry glee and solace  
This second day of Christmas  
Now comes in bravely to my master's house,  
Where plenty of good cheer I see,  
With that which most contenteth me,  
As brawn and bacon, powdered beef and souse.

For the love of Stephen,  
That blessed saint of heaven,  
Which stoned was [for] Jesus Christ his sake,  
Let us all both more and less  
Cast away all heaviness,  
And in a sober manner merry make.

He was a man beloved,  
And his faith approved  
By suffering death on this holy day,  
Where he with gentle patience  
And a constant sufferance,  
Hath taught us all to heaven the ready way.<sup>1</sup>

So let our mirth be civil,  
That not one thought of evil  
May take possession of our hearts at all,  
So shall we love and favour get  
Of them that kindly thus do set  
Their bounties here so freely in this hall.

Of delicates so dainty,  
I see now here is plenty  
Upon this table ready here prepared ;  
Then let us now give thanks to those  
That all things friendly thus bestows,  
Esteeming not this world that is so hard.

For of the same my master  
Hath made me here a taster ;

---

<sup>1</sup> The old ed. gives "Hath taught to us all heaven," &c.

The Lord above requite him for the same !  
And so to all within this house  
I will drink a full carouse,  
With leave of my good master and my dame.

And the Lord be praised  
My stomach is well eased,  
My bones at quiet may go take their rest ;  
Good fortune surely followed me  
To bring me thus so luckily  
To eat and drink so freely of the best.



**In honour of Saint John we thus.**

(FOR ST. JOHN'S DAY.)

*To the tune of "Sellenger's Round."*

**I**N honour of Saint John we thus  
Do keep good Christmas cheer ;  
And he that comes to dine with us,  
I think he need not spare.  
The butcher he hath killed good beef,  
The caterer brings it in ;  
But Christmas pies' are still the chief,  
If that I durst begin.

Our bacon-hogs are full and fat  
To make us brawn and souse ;  
Full well may I rejoice thereat  
To see them in the house.

But yet the minced pie it is  
That sets my teeth on water ;  
Good mistress, let me have a bit,  
For I do long thereafter.

And I will fetch your water in  
To brew and bake withal,  
Your love and favour still to win  
When as you please to call.  
Then grant me, dame, your love and leave  
To taste your pie-meat here ;  
It is the best in my conceit  
Of all your Christmas-cheer.

The cloves and mace and gallant plums<sup>1</sup>  
That here on heaps do lie,  
[And prunes] as big as both my thumbs,  
Enticeth much mine eye.  
Oh, let me eat my belly-full  
Of your good Christmas-pie ;  
Except thereat I have a pull,  
I think I sure shall die.

Good master, stand my loving friend,  
For Christmas-time is short,

---

<sup>1</sup> Old ed. "prunes."—Cf. p. 198, ll. 5-7.

And when it comes unto an end  
I may no longer sport ;  
Then while it doth continue here  
Let me such labour find,  
To eat my fill of that good cheer  
That best doth please my mind.

Then I shall thank my dame therefore,  
That gives her kind consent,  
That Jack your boy with others more  
May have this Christmas spent  
In pleasant mirth and merry glee,  
As young men most delight ;  
For that's the only sport for me,  
And so God give you all good-night.





*From New Christmas Carols (no date).*

## The New Year is begun.

THE SHEPHERD'S CAROL TO BE SUNG ON NEW YEAR'S  
DAY.

*Tune, "Humming of the Drone."*

THE New Year is begun,  
Good morrow, my masters all!  
The cheerful rising sun  
Now shining in this hall,  
Brings mirth and joy  
To man and boy.  
With all that here doth dwell;  
Whom Jesus bless  
With love's increase,  
So all things shall prosper well.

A New Year's gift I bring  
Unto my master here,  
Which is a welcome thing  
Of mirth and merry cheer.

A New Year's lamb  
Come from thy dam  
An hour before daybreak,  
Your noted ewe  
Doth this bestow,  
Good master, for your sake.

And to my dame so kind  
This New Year's gift I bring ;  
I'll bear an honest mind  
Unto her whilst I live.  
Your white-wooled sheep  
I'll safely keep  
From harm of bush or brere,<sup>1</sup>  
That garments gay  
For your array  
May clothe you the next New Year.

And to your children all,  
These New Year's gifts I bring ;  
And though the price be small,  
They're fit for queen or king :  
Fair pippins red  
Kept in my bed

---

<sup>1</sup> Old ed. "Bryar."

A-mellowing since last year,  
Whose beauty bright  
So clear of sight  
Their hearts will glad and cheer.

And to your maids and men  
I bring both points and pins ;  
Come bid me welcome then,  
The good New Year begins :  
And for my love  
Let me approve  
The friendship of your Maid,  
Whose nappy ale  
So good and stale  
Will make my wits afraid.

I dare not with it deal  
But in a sober diet :  
If I poor shepherd steal  
A draught to be unquiet,  
And lose my way  
This New Year's day  
As I go to my fold,  
You'll surely think  
My love of drink  
This following year will hold.

---

Here stands my bottle and hook,  
Good kitchen-maid, draw near,  
Thou art an honest cook,  
And canst brew ale and beer ;  
Thy office show,  
Before I go,  
My bottle and bag come fill,  
And for thy sake  
I'll merry make  
Upon the next green hill.



*From A Cabinet of Choice Jewels, or  
the Christian's Joy and Gladness,  
1688.*

### The Young Men and Maids on New Year's Day.

*Tune of "Caper and jerk it."*

THE young men and maids on New Year's day,  
Their loves they will present  
With many a gift both fine and gay,  
Which gives them true content :  
And though the gift be great or small,  
Yet this is the custom still,  
Expressing their loves in ribbons and gloves,  
It being their kind good-will.

Young bachelors will not spare their coin,  
But thus their love is shown ;  
Young Richard will buy a bodkin fine  
And give it honest Joan .  
There's Nancy and Sue with honest Prue,  
Young damsels both fair and gay,  
Will give to the men choice presents agen  
For the honour of New Year's day.

o

Fine ruffs, cravats of curious lace,  
Maids give them fine and neat ;  
For this the young men will them embrace  
With tender kisses sweet :  
And give them many pleasant toys  
To deck them fine and gay,  
As bodkins and rings with other fine things  
For the honour of New Year's day.

It being the first day of the year,  
To make the old amends,  
All those that have it will dress good cheer  
Inviting all their friends.  
To drink great James's royal health,  
As very well subjects may,  
With many healths more, which we have store,  
For the honour of New Year's day.



*From New Christmas Carols, 1642.*

## The Old Year now away is fled.

*To the tune of "Green Sleeves."*

THE old year now away is fled,  
The new year it is entered,  
Then let us now our sins down tread  
And joyfully all appear.  
Let's merry be this holiday,  
And let us now both sport and play,  
Hang sorrow, let's cast care away :  
God send you a happy New Year !

For Christ's circumcision this day we keep,  
Who for our sins did often weep ;  
His hands and feet were wounded deep,  
And his blessed side, with a spear.  
His head they crowned then with thorn,  
And at him they did laugh and scorn,  
Who for to save our souls was born ;  
God send us a happy New Year !

And now with New-Year's gifts each friend  
Unto each other they do send ;  
God grant we may all our lives amend,  
And that the truth may appear.  
Now like the snake cast-off your skin  
Of evil thoughts and wicked sin,  
And to amend this New Year begin :  
God send us a merry New Year !

And now let all the company  
In friendly manner all agree,  
For we are here welcome, all may see,  
Unto this jolly good cheer.  
I thank my master and my dame,  
The which are founders of the same ;  
To eat, to drink now is no shame :  
God send us a merry New Year !

Come lads and lasses every one,  
Jack, Tom, Dick, Bessy, Mary and Joan,  
Let's cut the meat up unto the bone,  
For welcome you need not fear ;  
And here for good liquor we shall not lack,  
It will whet my brains and strengthen my back ;  
This jolly good cheer it must go to wrack :  
God send us a merry New Year !



Come, give's more liquor when I do call,  
I'll drink to each one in this hall ;  
I hope that so loud I must not bawl,  
    But unto me lend an ear ;  
Good fortune to my master send,  
And to my dame which is our friend,  
Lord bless us all, and so I end :  
    God send us a happy New Year !



*From Poor Robin's Almanac, 1664.*

### Provide for Christmas.

**P**ROVIDE for Christmas ere that it do come,  
To feast thy neighbour good cheer to have  
some ;

Good bread and drink, a fire in the hall,  
Brawn, pudding, souse and good mustard withal ;  
Beef, mutton, pork, and shred pies of the best,  
Pig, veal, goose, capon, and turkey well drest ;  
Apples and nuts to throw about the hall,  
That boys and girls may scramble for them all.  
Sing jolly carols, make the fiddlers play,  
Let scrupulous fanatics keep away ;  
For oftentimes seen no arranter knave  
Than some who do counterfeit most to be grave.



*From For Robin's Almanac, 1695.*

### Now thrice welcome, Christmas.

NOw thrice welcome, Christmas,  
Which brings us good cheer,  
Minced pies and plum porridge,  
Good ale and strong beer ;  
With pig, goose and capon,  
The best that may be,  
So well doth the weather  
And our stomachs agree.

Observe how the chimneys  
Do smoke all about,  
The cooks are providing  
For dinner, no doubt ;  
But those on whose tables  
No victuals appear,  
O may they keep Lent  
All the rest of the year.

With holly and ivy  
So green and so gay,  
We deck up our houses  
As fresh as the day ;  
With bay and rosemary  
And laurel complete ;  
And every one now  
Is a king in conceit.



*From Poor Robin's Almanac, 1700.*

**Now that the time is come wherein.**

**N**OW that the time is come wherein  
Our Saviour Christ was born,  
The larders full of beef and pork,  
The garners fill'd with corn ;  
As God hath plenty to thee sent,  
Take comfort of thy labours,  
And let it never thee repent  
To feast thy needy neighbours.

Let fires in every chimney be  
That people they may warm them ;  
Tables with dishes covered,—  
Good victuals will not harm them.  
With mutton, veal, beef, pig and pork,  
Well furnish every board ;  
Plum-pudding, furrity and what  
Thy stock will them afford.

No niggard of thy liquor be,  
Let it go round thy table ;  
People may freely drink, but not  
So long as they are able.  
Good customs they may be abused,  
Which makes rich men to slack us ;  
This feast is to relieve the poor  
And not to drunken Bacchus.

Thus if thou doest  
'Twill credit raise thee ;  
God will thee bless  
And neighbours praise thee.



*From Poor Robin's Almanac, 1701.*

### **Now enter Christmas like a man.**

**N**OW enter Christmas like a man,  
Armed with spit and dripping-pan,  
Attended with pasty, plum-pie,  
Puddings, plum-porridge, furrnity ;  
With beef, pork, mutton of each sort  
More than my pen can make report ;  
Pig, swan, goose, rabbits, partridge, teal,  
With legs and loins and breasts of veal :  
But above all the minced pies  
Must mention'd be in any wise,  
Or else my Muse were much to blame,  
Since they from Christmas take their name.  
With these, or any one of these,  
A man may dine well if he please ;  
Yet this must well be understood,—  
Though one of these be singly good,  
Yet more the merrier is the best  
As well of dishes as of guest.  
But the times are grown so bad  
Scarce one dish for the poor is had ;

Good housekeeping is laid aside,  
And all is spent to maintain pride ;  
Good works are counted popish, and  
Small charity is in the land.

A man may sooner (truth I tell ye)  
Break his own neck than fill his belly.  
Good God, amend what is amiss  
And send a remedy to this,  
That Christmas day again may rise  
And we enjoy our Christmas pies.





*From Poor Robin's Almanac, 1715.*

### **Now Christmas comes 'tis fit that we.**

**N**OW Christmas comes, 'tis fit that we  
Should feast and sing and merry be,  
Keep open house, let fiddlers play ;  
A fig for cold, sing care away !  
And may they who thereat repine,  
On brown bread and on small beer dine.  
Make fires with logs, let the cooks sweat  
With boiling and with roasting meat ;  
Let ovens be heat for fresh supplies  
Of puddings, pasties, and minced pies,  
And whilst that Christmas doth abide  
Let butt'ry-door stand open wide.  
Hang up those churls that will not feast  
Or with good fellows be a guest,  
And hang up those would take away  
The observation of that day ;  
O may they never minced pies eat,  
Plum-pudding, roast-beef, nor such meat.

But blest be they, awake and sleep,  
Who at that time [a] good house keep  
May never want come nigh their door,  
Who at that time relieve the poor ;  
Be plenty always in their house  
Of beef, veal, lamb, pork, mutton, souse.



*From the Bishoprick Garland, 1834 (a  
collection of songs, ballads, etc.,  
belonging to the county of Durham).*

**Maids, get up and Bake your Pies.**

**M**AIDS, get up and bake your pies,  
Bake your pies, bake your pies ;  
Maids, get up and bake your pies,  
'Tis Christmas day in the morning.

See the ships all sailing by,  
Sailing by, sailing by ;  
See the ships all sailing by  
On Christmas day in the morning.

---

**D**A~~M~~E, what made your ducks to die,  
Ducks to die, ducks to die ;  
D~~A~~me, what made your ducks to die  
On Christmas day in the morning ?

---

You let your lazy maidens lie,  
Maidens lie, maidens lie ;  
You let your lazy maidens lie  
On Christmas day in the morning.



*From Thomas Weelkes' Madrigals, 1597.*

### To shorten Winter's sadness.

**T**O shorten winter's sadness  
See where the nymphs with gladness  
Disguised all are coming,  
Right wantonly a mumming.

Fa la.

Whilst youthful sports are lasting,  
To feasting turn our fasting ;  
With revels and with wassails  
Make grief and care our vassals.

Fa la.

For youth it well beseemeth  
That pleasure he esteemeth ;  
And sullen age is hated  
That mirth would have abated.

Fa la.

P

*By Robert Herrick.*

**A New Year's Gift sent to Sir Simeon  
Steward.**

**N**O news of navies burnt at seas ;  
No noise of late-spawned tittyrries ;  
No closet-plot or open vent  
That frights men with a parliament ;  
No new device or late-found trick  
To read by th' stars the kingdom's sick ;  
No gin to catch the state or ring  
The free-born nostrils of the king,  
We send to you : but here a jolly  
Verse, crown'd with ivy and with holly,  
That tells of winter's tales and mirth  
That milk-maids make about the hearth ;  
Of Christmas-sports ; the wassail bowl ;  
That tost up, after fox-i'-th'-hole ;  
Of blind-man's-buff, and of the care  
That young men have to shoe the mare ;  
Of Twelfth-tide cakes, of pease and beans,  
Wherewith ye make those merry scenes,

Whenas ye chuse your king and queen  
And cry out *Hey for our town-green!*  
Of ash-heaps, in the which ye use  
Husbands and wives by streaks to chuse ;  
Of cracking laurel, which foresounds  
A plenteous harvest to your grounds :  
Of these and such like things, for shift,  
We send instead of New-Year's gift.  
Read then, and when your faces shine  
With buxom meat and cap'ring wine,  
Remember us in cups full-crown'd  
And let our city-health go round,  
Quite though the young maids and the men  
To the ninth number, if not ten ;  
Until the fired chestnuts leap  
For joy to see the fruits ye reap  
From the plump chalice and the cup,  
That tempts till it be tossèd up ;  
Then, as ye sit about your embers,  
Call not to mind those fled Decembers,  
But think on these that are t'appear  
As daughters to the instant year.  
Sit crowned with rose-buds, and carouse  
Till Liber Pater twirls the house  
About your ears, and lay upon  
The year, your cares, that's fled and gone.

And let the russet swains the plough  
And harrow hang up resting now,  
And to the bagpipe all address  
Till sleep takes place of weariness.  
And thus throughout with Christmas plays  
Frolic the full twelve holidays.





*By Robert Herrick.*

## Twelfth Night ;

OR, KING AND QUEEN.

**N**OW, now the mirth comes,  
With the cake full of plums,  
Where bean's the king of the sport here ;  
Beside we must know,  
The pea also  
Must revel as queen in the court here.

Begin then to chuse,  
This night as ye use,  
Who shall for the present delight here ;  
Be a king by the lot,  
And who shall not  
Be Twelfth-day queen for the night here.

Which known, let us make  
Joy-sops with the cake ;  
And let not a man then be seen here  
Who unurg'd will not drink,  
To the base from the brink,  
A health to the king and the queen here.

Next crown the bowl full  
With gentle lambs-wool ;  
Add sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,  
With store of ale too ;  
And thus ye must do  
To make the wassail a swinger.

Give then to the king  
And queen wassailing,  
And though with ale ye be whet here,  
Yet part ye from hence,  
As free from offence,  
As when ye innocent met here.



*From Sir Walter Scott's Marmion.  
(Introduction to Canto VI.)*

### Christmas in the Olden Time.

THE damsel donned her kirtle sheen ;  
The hall was dressed with holly green ;  
Forth to the wood did merry-men go  
To gather in the misletoe.  
Then opened wide the baron's hall  
To vassal, tenant, serf and all ;  
Power laid his rod of rule aside,  
And ceremony doffed his pride.  
The heir, with roses in his shoes,  
That night might village-partner chuse ;  
The lord underogating share  
The vulgar game of post-and-pair.  
All hailed with uncontrolled delight  
And general voice, the happy night,  
That to the cottage as the crown  
Brought tidings of salvation down.  
The fire with well-dried logs supplied  
Went roaring up the chimney wide ;

The huge hall-table's oaken face,  
Scrubbed till it shone, the day to grace,  
Bore then upon its massive board  
No mark to part the squire and lord.  
Then was brought in the lusty brawn  
By old blue-coated serving-man ;  
Then the grim boar's head frowned on high,  
Crested with bay and rosemary.  
Well can the green-garbed ranger tell  
How, when, and where the monster fell ;  
What dogs before his death he tore,  
And all the baiting of the boar.  
The wassail round, in good brown bowls,  
Garnished with ribbons blithely trowls.  
There the huge sir-loin reeked ; hard by  
Plum-porridge stood and Christmas pie ;  
Nor failed old Scotland to produce  
At such high tide her savoury goose.  
Then came the merry masquers in  
And carols roared with blithesome din ;  
If unmelodious was the song  
It was a hearty note and strong.  
Who lists may in their mumming see  
Traces of ancient mystery ;  
White shirts supplied the masquerade,  
And smutted cheeks the visors made :



“ Then the grim boar's head frowned on high.”



But, oh ! what masquers richly dight  
Can boast of bosoms half so light !  
England was merry England when  
Old Christmas brought his sports again.  
'Twas Christmas broached the mightiest ale,  
'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale ;  
A Christmas gambol oft would cheer  
The poor man's heart through half the year.



*Dedication of Wordsworth's River Dudson Sonnets. Addressed to his brother, Dr. Christopher Wordsworth.*

### Christmas Minstrelsy.

THE minstrels played their Christmas tune  
To-night beneath my cottage eaves ;  
While smitten by a lofty moon,  
The encircling laurels thick with leaves,  
Gave back a rich and dazzling sheen,  
That overpowered their natural green.

Through hill and valley every breeze  
Had sunk to rest with folded wings :  
Keen was the air, but could not freeze  
Nor check the music of the strings ;  
So stout and hardy were the band  
That scraped the chords with strenuous hand.

And who but listened ?—till was paid  
Respect to every inmate's claim,  
The greeting given, the music played  
In honour of each household name,  
Duly pronounced with lusty call,  
And a merry Christmas wished to all.



O Brother ! I revere the choice  
That took thee from thy native hills ;  
And it is given thee to rejoice :  
Though public care full often tills  
(Heaven only witness of the toil)  
A barren and ungrateful soil.

Yet would that thou, with me and mine,  
Hadst heard this never-failing rite ;  
And seen on other faces shine  
A true revival of the light ;  
Which nature, and these rustic powers,  
In simple childhood, spread through ours !

For pleasure hath not ceased to wait  
On these expected annual rounds,  
Whether the rich man's sumptuous gate  
Call forth the unelaborate sounds,  
Or they are offered at the door  
That guards the lowliest of the poor.

How touching, when at midnight, sweep  
Snow-muffled winds, and all is dark,  
To hear—and sink again to sleep !  
Or at an earlier call, to mark,  
By blazing fire, the still suspense  
Of self-complacent innocence ;

The mutual nod—the grave disguise  
Of hearts with gladness brimming o'er,  
And some unhidden tears that rise  
For names once heard, and heard no more ;  
Tears brightened by the serenade  
For infant in the cradle laid !

Ah ! not for emerald fields alone,  
With ambient streams more pure and bright  
Than fabled Cytherea's zone  
Glittering before the Thunderer's sight,  
Is to my heart of hearts endeared,  
The ground where we were born and reared !

Hail ancient manners ! sure defence,  
Where they survive, of wholesome laws :  
Remnants of love whose modest sense  
Thus into narrow room withdraws ;  
Hail usages of pristine mould,  
And ye that guard them, mountains old !

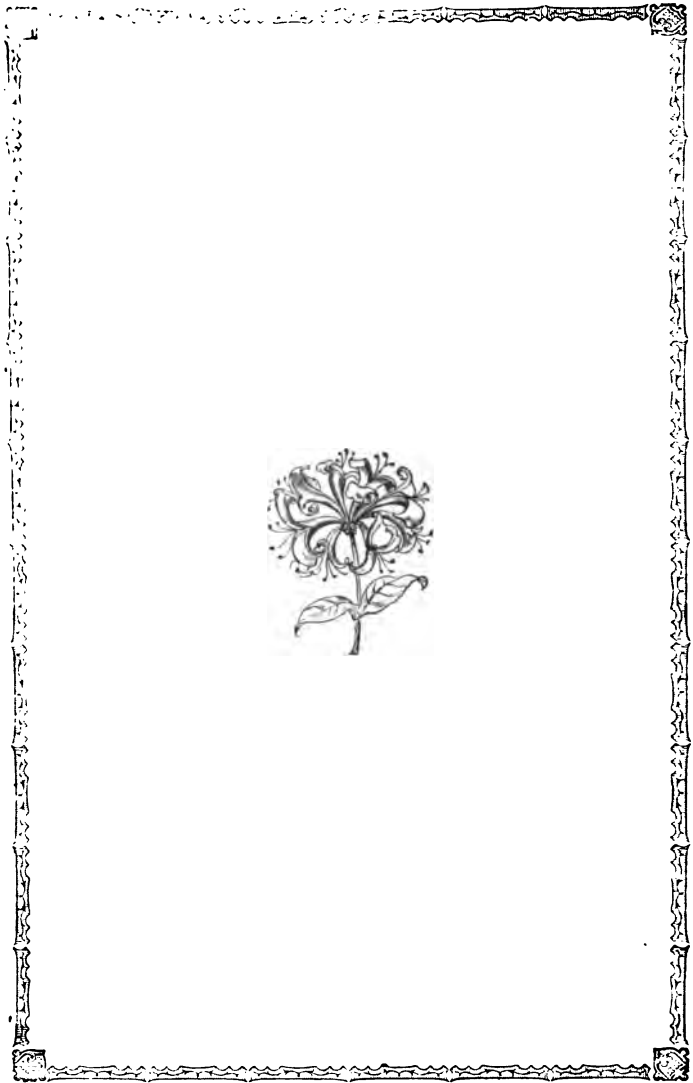
Bear with me, Brother ! quench the thought  
That slights this passion or condemns ;  
If thee fond fancy ever brought  
From the proud margin of the Thames,  
And Lambeth's venerable towers,  
To humbler streams and greener bowers.

---

Yes they can make, who fail to find,  
Short leisure even in busiest days ;  
Moments to cast a look behind,  
And profit by those kindly rays  
That through the clouds do sometimes steal,  
And all the far-off past reveal.

Hence, while the imperial city's din  
Beats frequent on thy satiate ear,  
A pleased attention I may win  
To agitations less severe,  
That neither overwhelm nor cloy,  
But fill the hollow vale with joy !





## FAREWELL TO CHRISTMAS.



*From New Christmas Carols, 1642.*

### **Dark well my heavy doleful Tale.**

*To the tune of "The Lady's Fall."*

**M**ARK well my heavy doleful tale,  
For Twelfth-day now is come,  
And now I must no longer sing,  
And say no words but mum ;  
For I perforce must take my leave  
Of all my dainty cheer,  
Plum-porridge, roast beef, and minced pies,  
My strong ale and my beer. |

Kind-hearted Christmas, now adieu,  
For I with thee must part,  
And for to take my leave of thee  
Doth grieve me at the heart ;

Thou wert an ancient housekeeper,  
And mirth with meat didst keep,  
But thou art going out of town,  
Which makes me for to weep.

God knoweth whether I again  
Thy merry face shall see,  
Which to good-fellows and the poor  
That was so frank and free.  
Thou lovedst pastime with thy heart,  
And eke good company ;  
Pray hold me up for fear I swoon,  
For I am like to die.

Come, butler, fill a brimmer up  
To cheer my fainting heart,  
That to old Christmas I may drink  
Before he doth depart ;  
And let each one that's in this room  
With me likewise condole,  
And for to cheer their spirits sad  
Let each one drink a bowl.

And when the same it hath gone round  
Then fall unto your cheer,  
For you do know that Christmas time  
It comes but once a year.

But this good draught which I have drunk  
Hath comforted my heart,  
For I was very fearful that  
My stomach would depart.

Thanks to my master and my dame  
That doth such cheer afford ;  
God bless them, that each Christmas they  
May furnish thus their board.  
My stomach having come to me,  
I mean to have a bout,  
Intending to eat most heartily ;  
Good friends, I do not flout.



*This piece and the next are from New  
Christmas Carols, 1661.*

### **Now farewell, Good Christmas.**

*To the tune of "Bonny Sweet Robin."*

**N**OW farewell, good Christmas,  
Adieu and adieu,  
I needs now must leave thee,  
And look for a new ;  
For till thou returnest,  
I linger in pain,  
And I care not how quickly  
Thou comest again.

But ere thou departest  
I purpose to see  
What merry good pastime  
This day will show me ;  
For a king of the wassail  
This night we must choose,  
Or else the old customs  
We carelessly lose.



The wassail well spiced  
About shall go round,  
Though it cost my good master  
Best part of a pound :  
The maid in the buttery  
Stands ready to fill  
Her nappy good liquor  
With heart and good will.

And to welcome us kindly  
Our master stands by,  
And tells me in friendship  
One tooth is a-dry.  
Then let us accept it  
As lovingly, friends ;  
And so for this twelfth-day  
My carol here ends.



**Christmas hath made an End.**

*To the tune of "Well a day."*

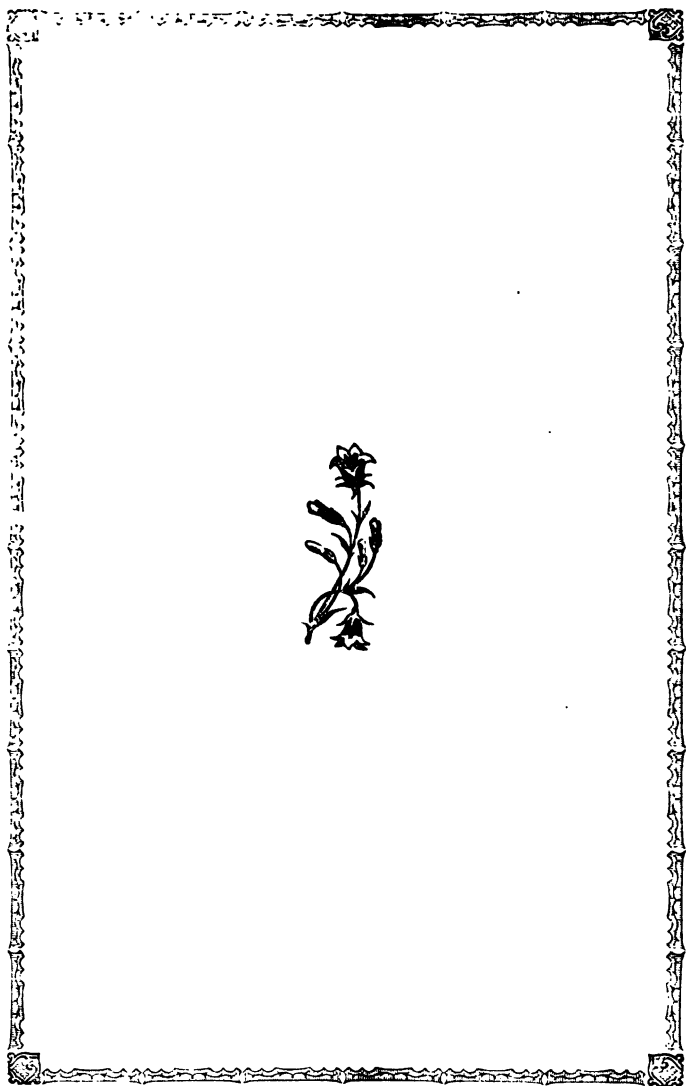
**C**HRISTMAS hath made an end,  
Welladay, welladay,  
Which was my dearest friend,  
More is the pity ;  
For with a heavy heart  
Must I from thee depart,  
To follow plough and cart  
All the year after.

Lent is fast coming on,  
Welladay, welladay,  
That loves not any one,  
More is the pity ;  
For I doubt both my cheeks  
Will look thin, eating leeks ;  
Wise is he then that seeks  
For a friend in a corner.

All our good cheer is gone,  
Welladay, welladay,  
And turned to a bone,  
More is the pity.  
In my good master's house  
I shall eat no more souse,  
Then give me one carouse,  
Gentle, kind butler.

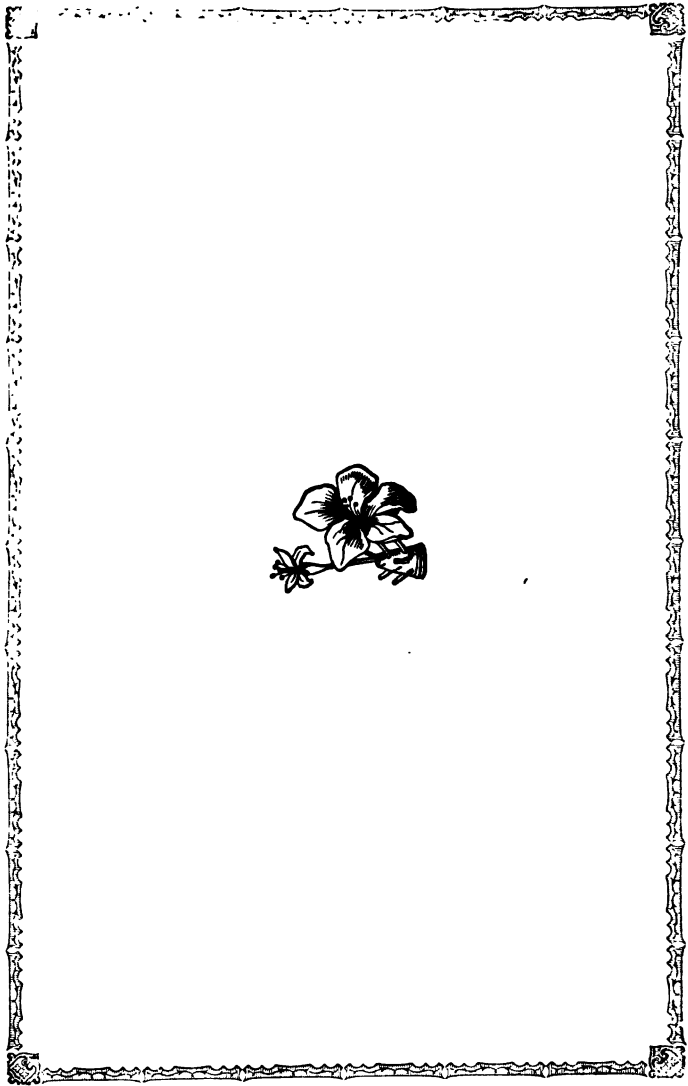
It grieves me to the heart,  
Welladay, welladay,  
From my friend to depart,  
More is the pity.  
Christmas, I mean, 'tis thee  
That thus forsaketh me,  
Yet till one hour I see  
Will I be merry.







NOTES.



## NOTES.

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Page 1 : "*In every place,*" &c.—These lines are spoken by Salomee. For disbelieving that the Child had been born of a virgin, her hand was withered up ; but on her repentance God sent an angel who bade her worship the Child and touch his clothes. She obeyed, and her hand was restored ; whereupon she raised this hymn of praise.

Page 4 : "*I sing of a maiden.*"—This perfect little poem will be new to most readers. It has been passed over by the collectors.

Page 17 : "*You shall well see that kings three,*" &c.—The names of the three kings were Melchior, Gaspar, and Balthazar. The first was old, with grey hair and a long beard : his offering was gold. Gaspar, who was young and beardless, brought frankincense ; and Balthazar, who was of a swarthy complexion, offered myrrh. Gold was symbolical of kingship, frankincense of divinity, and myrrh of humanity. The bodies of the three kings were taken, about three hundred years after their death, by the Empress Helena to Constantinople ; thence by Eustatius to Milan ; afterwards by Renaldus the bishop to Cologne, or Collein. Hence they were commonly called the Three Kings of Collein. There is an old carol about the Three Kings. Wright, in his collection of "Songs and Carols" published by the Percy Society, has printed one version of it ; but the text of the following copy (from *Notes and Queries*, 6th Series, vi. 505-7) is fuller and more accurate :—

“ Now is Christmas y-come,  
 Father and Son together in one,  
 Holy Ghost us be on  
     In fere-a ;<sup>1</sup>  
 God send us a happy New Year-a !

I would you sing for, and I might,  
 Of a Child is fair in sight ;  
 His mother him bare this Yulès night  
     So still-a,  
 And as it was his will-a.

There came three kings from Galilee  
 Into Bethlem that fair citie,  
 To seek Him that e'er should be  
     By right-a  
 Lord and king and knight-a.

As they came forth with their off'ring,  
 They met with Herod that moody king  
     This tide-a,  
 And this to them he said-a.

‘ Of whence be ye, you kingès three ?’  
 ‘ Of the East, as you may see,  
 To worship Him that e'er should be  
     By right-a  
 Lord and king and knight-a.’

‘ When you at this Child have be,  
 Come home again by me ;  
 Tell me the sight that you have see ;  
     I pray you,  
 Go you none other way-a.’

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<sup>1</sup> In fere = in company.



They took their leave both old and young !  
 Of Herod that moody king ;  
 They went forth with their offering  
     By light-a,  
 The star that shone so bright-a.

Till they came into the place  
 There Jesu and his mother was ;  
 Offered they up with great solace  
     In fere-a  
 Gold and 'cense and myrrh-a.

The Father of heaven an angel sent  
 To these three kings that made present  
     This tide-a,  
 And this to them he said-a :—

' My Lord have warned you every one  
 By Herod king you go not home,  
 For and you do he will you slone <sup>1</sup>  
     And 'stroy-a,  
 And hurt you wonderly-a.'

Forth they went these kingès three  
 Till they came home to their countrie ;  
 Glad and blithe they were all three  
 Of the sight that they had see ;  
     By dene-a <sup>2</sup>  
 The company was clean-a.

Kneel we now here a-down ;  
 Pray we in good devotion  
 To the King of great renown,  
     Of grace-a  
 In heaven to have a place-a."

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<sup>1</sup> Slay.

<sup>2</sup> By dene = immediately.

(The last line of the penultimate stanza seems somewhat unintelligible.)

Page 19 : "*Tyrle, tyrle, so merrily,*" &c.—Compare a song in the Coventry Mysteries :—

"As I rode out this endnes night  
Of three jolly shepherds I saw a sight,  
And all about their fold a star shone bright :  
They sang terli terlow,  
So merrily the shepherds their pipes can blow."

Page 21 : "*This endnes night.*"—The MS. from which this piece is taken contains a large collection of church-services, hymns, carols, and songs,—with music. It formerly belonged to Joseph Ritson, who presented it to the British Museum. The collection deserves to be printed in full.

Page 25 : "*As I sat under a sycamore tree.*"—This is a variation of the very common carol, "As I sat on a sunny bank."

Page 26 : William Byrd, a celebrated musician, was born about 1545, and died in 1623. The reader will find an account of his works in Oliphant's *Musa Madrigalesca*. Probably Byrd wrote only the music for his collections.

Page 29 : "*Joseph was an old man.*"—I do not feel at all sure that I have done right in dividing this carol into three parts. Perhaps it would have been better to print Part II. as a separate piece, and join Part III. to Part I. As regards the text of this carol no two copies are found to agree, and one is obliged to adopt an eclectic method. The alterations made by modern editors in deference to the mock-modesty of the day are singularly flat. Mr. Bramley, in "*Christmas Carols New and Old,*" gives the following ridiculous rendering of the fourth and fifth stanzas :—

" Mary said to Joseph  
 With her sweet lips so mild,  
 Pluck those cherries, Joseph,  
 For to give to my Child.

O then replied Joseph,  
 With words so unkind,  
 I will pluck no cherries  
 For to give to thy Child."

Could anything be more pointless? Hone, in his *Ancient Mysteries* (p. 90), gives after the first stanza—

" When Joseph was married,  
 And his cousin Mary got,  
 Mary proved big with child,  
 By whom Joseph knew not."

After the penultimate stanza some copies add—

" And upon a Wednesday  
 My vow I will make,  
 And upon Good Friday  
 My death I will take."

Page 33: "*St. Stephen was a clerk.*"—We learn from Dr. Prior's "*Ancient Danish Ballads*" (I. 395) that the oldest account of the singular legend which is the subject of this carol "is in Vinc. Bellovacensis, from an author who lived about 1200. Two friends sat down to dinner in Bologna, and one bade the other to carve the cock, which he did, so that, as he said, not St. Peter or our Lord himself could put it together again. The cock sprang up, clapped his wings and crowed, scattering the sauce over the two friends, and rendering them lepers till the day of their death. The same miracle is related as having occurred to prove the innocence of persons falsely accused, and is found in the legends of Spain Brittany, Italy, and Slavonian

countries. How it came to be appropriated to St. Stephen does not appear."

Page 36: "*Remember, O thou man.*"—A different version of this carol is given in Mr. Thomas Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree."

Page 40: "*God rest you merry, gentlemen.*"—The comma, by a curious oversight, has been misplaced. It should stand before, not after, the word "merry."

Page 48: "*Nay, Nay, sweet Jesus said,*" &c.—I have ventured to end the carol with this stanza. In all the copies that I have seen an additional stanza follows—

"O then spoke the angel Gabriel,  
Upon one good Saint Stephen,  
Although you're but a maiden's child,  
You are the King of heaven."

The conclusion is spoiled by the introduction of these mysterious lines, which have no connection with the context.

Page 55: "*Joy's Seven.*"—There is an older carol of a similar sort, entitled, "Joy's Fyve."

Page 58: "*The Moon shines bright.*"—Robert Bell, in his "Songs of the Peasantry" (1857), gives a May-day song (which used to be sung at Hitchin), containing some of the stanzas found in this carol. Here is the song—

"Remember us poor Mayers all!  
And thus do we begin  
To lead our lives in righteous ways,  
Or else we die in sin.  
  
We have been rambling all the night  
And almost all the day;  
And now returned back again,  
We have brought you a branch of May.

A branch of May we have brought you,  
And at your door it stands ;

It is but a sprout,  
But it's well budded out  
By the work of our Lord's hands.

The hedges and trees they are so green,  
As green as any leek ;  
Our heavenly Father he watered them  
With his heavenly dew so sweet :

The heavenly gates are open wide,  
Our paths are beaten plain ;  
And if a man be not too far gone,  
He may return again.

The life of man is but a span,  
It flourishes like a flower ;  
We are here to-day and gone to-morrow,  
And we are dead in an hour.

The moon shines bright and the stars give a light,  
A little before it is day ;  
So God bless you all, both great and small,  
And send you a joyful May !”

Page 68: “ *The contest of the Ivy and the Holly.*”—The two followning pieces are from Wright's “ *Songs and Carols,*” published by the Percy Society :—

“ *Hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah now sing we !*

Here comes holly that is so gent,  
To please all men in his intent.  
Hallelujah.

But Lord and Lady of this hall,  
Whosoever against holly call,—  
Hallelujah.

Whosoever against holly do cry,  
 In a lepe <sup>1</sup> shall he hang full high.  
 Hallelujah.

Whosoever against holly do sing,  
 He may weep and handè wring.  
 Hallelujah."

"Holly and ivy made a great party  
 Who should have the mastery  
     In lands where they go.  
 Then spake Holly, I am free and jolly,  
 I will have the mastery,  
     In lands where they go.  
 Then spake Ivy, I am loud and proud,  
 And I will have the mastery  
     In lands where they go.  
 Then spake Holly and set him down on his knee,  
 I pray thee, gentle Ivy, say me no villany,  
     In lands where they go."

There is a modern carol of *The Holly and the Ivy*, frequently printed during the last hundred years. I give it from a broadside printed in the last century by T. Bloomer of Birmingham:—

"The holly and the ivy  
 Now are both well grown :  
 Of all the trees that are in the wood  
 The holly bears the crown.

*Chorus.*—The rising of the sun,  
 The running of the deer,  
 The playing of the merry organ,  
 Sweet singing in the choir.

---

<sup>1</sup> A large basket.

The holly bears a blossom  
As white as the lily flower ;  
And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ  
To be our sweet Saviour.

The holly bears a berry,  
As red as any blood ;  
And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ  
To do poor sinners good.

The holly bears a prickle,  
As sharp as any thorn ;  
And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ  
On Christmas-day in the morn.

The holly bears a bark,  
As bitter as any gall ;  
And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ  
For to redeem us all.

The holly and the ivy  
Now are both well grown :  
Of all the trees that are in the wood  
The holly bears the crown."

Page 71 : "*Modryb Marya*."—The figure of the noble-hearted vicar of Morwenstow stands out with striking picturesqueness. Had he been a border-minstrel in the old tumultuous days, he would surely have written many a ballad that the world would not willingly let die. His poems are few and unequal ; the best are singularly precious.

Page 75 : "*The shepherds went their hasty way*."—Few great poets have written more execrably than Coleridge, when he is at his worst. His carol begins well ; but nothing more

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inappropriate could be conceived than the reference to "The maiden's love-confessing sigh," "War is a ruffian," &c. The carol was written in 1799, two years after the peerless Kubla Khan and the first part of Christabel.

Page 80 : "*Masters, in this hall.*"—In Sedding's "Antient Christmas Carols" this carol is said to be translated from the French.

Page 103 : "*Who can forget,*" &c.—These stanzas are taken from the speech of Mercy towards the close of "Christ's Victorie in Heaven," the first part of "Christ's Victorie and Triumph in Heaven, and Earth, over, and after Death," first published in 1610. The poem is full of striking and magnificent imagery, expressed in richly-glowing jewelled stanzas. Milton was a close student of Giles Fletcher.

Page 106 : "*The Shepherds.*"—Henry Vaughan, called "the Silurist," from the fact that he was born among the Silures or people of South Wales, is incomparably the greatest of English devotional poets. The pieces that I have quoted, fine as they are, do not give the reader a just idea of his greatness. Whoever will study *Silex Scintillans* as it deserves to be studied, read it through and through again and again, cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the magical beauty of the diction, the perfect success with which the most difficult metrical effects are lightly produced, the imaginative splendour and subtlety. Vaughan was no less a born poet than Shelley or Keats or Coleridge. He was born in 1621, and died in 1695. The first part of *Silex Scintillans* was published in 1651; the complete collection in two parts appeared in 1655. "*Olor Iscanus. A Collection of some select Poems and Translations. Formerly written by Henry Vaughan, Silurist,*" was published by the author's friends in 1651; it is far inferior to the volume



of sacred poems. Vaughan published nothing after 1655. Dr. Grosart has edited a complete edition of Vaughan's writings.

Page 111 : "*New Prince, New Pomp*."—A very quaint and tender little poem. Another piece, entitled "*New Heaven, New War*," is perhaps almost too quaint for modern readers ; yet I venture to quote it in full :—

"Come to your heaven, you heavenly quires !

Earth hath the heaven of your desires ;  
Remove your dwelling to your God,  
A stall is now his best abode ;  
Sith men their homage do deny,  
Come, angels, all their fault supply.

His chilling cold doth heat require,  
Come, seraphims, in lieu of fire ;  
This little ark no cover hath,  
Let cherubs' wings his body swathe ;  
Come, Raphael, this babe must eat,  
Provide our little Toby meat.

Let Gabriel be now his groom,  
That first took up his earthly room ;  
Let Michael stand in his defence,  
Whom love hath linked to feeble sense ;  
Let Graces rock when he doth cry,  
And angels sing his lullaby.

The same you saw in heavenly seat  
Is he that now sucks Mary's teat ;  
Agnize your King a mortal wight,  
His borrowed weed lets not your sight ;  
Come kiss the manger where he lies,  
That is your bliss above the skies.

This little Babe so few days old  
 Is come to rife Satan's fold ;  
 All hell doth at his presence quake,  
 Though he himself for cold do shake ;  
 For in this weak unarmèd wise  
 The gates of hell he will surprise.

With tears he fights and wins the field,  
 His naked breast stands for a shield ;  
 His battering shots are babish cries ;  
 His arrows, looks of weeping eyes ;  
 His martial ensigns, cold and need ;  
 And feeble flesh his warrior's steed.

His camp is pitchèd in a stall,  
 His bulwark but a broken wall ;  
 The crib his trench, hay-stalks his stakes ;  
 Of shepherds he his muster makes ;  
 And thus, as sure his foe to wound,  
 The angels' trumps alarum sound.

My soul, with Christ join thou in fight ;  
 Stick to the tents that he hath pight ;  
 Within his crib is surest ward,  
 This little Babe will be thy guard ;  
 If thou wilt foil thy foes with joy,  
 Then flit not from this Heavenly Boy."

I must also find room for the poem, entitled "The Burning Babe" :—

"As I in hoary winter's night stood shivering in the snow,  
 Surprised I was with sudden heat which made my heart to glow ;  
 And lifting up a fearful eye to view what fire was near,  
 A pretty babe all burning bright did in the air appear,]

Who scorched with excessive heat such floods of tears did shed,  
As though his floods should quench his flames which with his  
tears were fed.

Alas ! quoth he, but newly born in fiery heats I fry,  
Yet none approach to warm their hearts or feel my fire but I !  
My faultless breast the furnace is, the fuel wounding thorns ;  
Love is the fire and sighs the smoke, the ashes shame and scorns ;  
The fuel Justice layeth on, and Mercy blows the coals ;  
The metal in this furnace wrought are men's defiled souls ;  
For which, as now on fire I am, to work them to their good,  
So will I melt into a bath to wash them in my blood.  
With that he vanish'd out of sight and swiftly shrunk away,  
And straight I callèd unto mind that it was Christmas Day."

Ben Jonson told Drummond of Hawthornden that he would have been content to destroy many of his own writings if he had written "The Burning Babe."

Southwell's longest poem, "St. Peter's Complaint," is smoothly written, but tedious. After three years' close imprisonment in the Tower, Southwell was executed at Tyburn, on February 22, 1594-5, at the age of thirty-four or thirty-five. Though he was found guilty of treasonable practices, his sole offence was that he had been a zealous priest of the Church of Rome. He appears to have been a man of noble character, humble and gentle and intrepid. [In the last line of the penultimate stanza of "New Prince, New Pomp," the word *praised* should be *prised*. I quoted from an inaccurate reprint.]

Page 113: "*All after pleasures as I rid one day.*"—These lines are very characteristic of the polished high-born scholar, who, after strenuous attempts to gain preferment at court, abandoned at length the fruitless quest and found content in the retirement of a country vicarage. Herbert is a soothing writer; his Muse took an equable steady flight, never soaring into the

"highest heaven of invention," but yet keeping at a respectable distance from the ground. He numbers at least ten readers for Vaughan's one,—a fact which is not at all surprising.

Page 115: "*Immortal Babe*," &c.—From "The Shaking of the Olive Tree," 1660. Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, was born in 1574, and died on 8th September 1656. He was an eloquent, liberal-minded, witty, and bold divine. He was also one of our earliest English satirists.

Page 116: "*The Shepherd's Song*."—This piece is subscribed "E. B." in the original editions (1600 and 1614) of "England's Helicon." Other pieces in that delightful collection bear the name "Edmund Bolton" in full; so doubtless we are right in giving the present poem to Bolton. In the early editions the two last lines are printed thus:—

"In *David's* Cittie dooth this Sunne appeare:  
Clouded in flesh, yet Shepheards sit we heere."

My punctuation seems preferable. Bolton is known as a poet only from his contributions to "England's Helicon."

Page 120: "*A Hymn of the Nativity*."—This poem strikingly exhibits Crashaw's power and weakness. Thrice-refined golden speech, a subtle sense of melody, fervid richness of imagination,—these great gifts were marred by a constant indulgence in violent conceits, by diffuseness, and occasionally by studied harshness of phrase and rhythm. The second piece, "Hymn for the Epiphany," offends so outrageously by ill-timed conceits, that I have only printed the first part of it, although there are many fine lines in the latter part. Crashaw was driven from Cambridge at the time of the Civil Wars; escaped to France, embraced the Catholic faith, and afterwards became secretary to Cardinal Palotta at Rome. He died at Loretto in 1650 (at

the age of thirty-seven); and it has been supposed that he was poisoned. His poems were published in 1646 under the title of "Steps to the Temple," and "The Delights of the Muses."

Page 128: "*Run, shepherds, run,*" &c.—Too often in reading Drummond of Hawthornden we feel that the poet is giving us "words, words, words." His work is always polished and refined, but seldom throbs with life. The two sonnets I have quoted are graceful but (it must be confessed) commonplace. There is an elaborate life of Drummond (who died in 1649) by Professor Masson.

Page 130: "*Of the Epiphany.*"—Sir John Beaumont was an elder brother of Francis Beaumont the dramatist. Drayton, in his Epistle to Henry Reynolds, couples the brothers together in terms of genial praise:—

"Then the two Beaumonts and my Browne arose,  
My dear companions whom I freely chose  
My bosom friends; and in their several ways  
Rightly born poets, and in these last days  
Men of much note and no less nobler parts,  
Such as have freely told to me their hearts,  
As I have mine to them."

John Beaumont was created a baronet in 1626 and died in 1628, *ætat.* 44. He is the author of "Bosworth Field and other Poems" (posthumously printed in 1629), which have been praised by Wordsworth for their "spirit, elegance, and harmony."

Page 132: "*Where is this blessed Babe!*"—Jeremy Taylor, whose prose is one of the glories of English literature, handles his lyre awkwardly. At starting we are confronted with a false rhyme; and as we proceed we feel that the versification is want-

ing in ease and fluency. What a change when we turn to the perfect prose-periods of the funeral sermon on the Countess of Carbery!

Page 136 : "*And they laid him in a manger.*"—Sir Edward Sherburne came of an ancient Lancashire family ; he was born in 1616, and is supposed to have died in 1702. He made a translation of Manilius and of some plays of Seneca. When the Civil Wars broke out he sided with the King's party and lost his fortune. He was knighted by Charles the Second.

Page 140 : "*Rejoice, rejoice, with heart and voice.*"—The author, Francis Kinwelmersh, was a member of Gray's Inn. He had a brother Antony, who also wrote verse.

Page 143 : "*Sleep, baby, sleep.*"—This *Christmas Lullaby* has not been printed before.

Page 145 : "*A Rocking Hymn.*"—Wither's besetting fault is his prolixity ; he seldom knew when to stop. It is tedious to read through the voluminous list of his forgotten writings, but to read the works themselves is a Herculean task. Yet every student of English poetry knows that some of Wither's songs are miracles of sweetness, and that even in his most arid wastes of prose and verse there are green oases. It is much to be wished that some capable scholar would make an anthology from Wither. From the cradle hymn I ventured to omit the second stanza, which ran thus :—

"Though thy conception was in sin,  
A sacred bathing thou hast had ;  
And though thy birth unclean hath bin,  
A blameless babe thou now art made :  
Sweet baby, then, forbear to weep ;  
Be still, my dear ; sweet baby, sleep."

The piece would be improved by making a few more omissions. Not so with the carol which follows, written in Wither's blithest strain, perfect from first to last.

Page 151: "*Now poor men to the justices.*"—The old poet Gascoigne tells us that tenants used to take their landlords presents on Quarter-Day :

"And when the tenants come to pay their quarter's rent,  
They bring some fowl at Midsummer, a dish of fish in Lent ;  
*At Christmas a capon, at Michaelmas a goose ;*  
And somewhat else at New-Year's tide, *for fear their lease shie loose.*"

Page 152: "*The wild mare in is bringing.*"—The game of "shoeing the wild mare." A youth was chosen to be the wild mare : he was allowed a start, and the other players then pursued him with the object of shoeing him. From Strutt's meagre description it appears to have been a poor sport. I suppose that in the attempt to escape from the pursuers the wild mare kicked out lustily, upsetting chairs and tables. I don't know what game is meant in the previous line, "The boys are come to *catch the owls.*" In the next stanza "noddy" is an old game of cards resembling cribbage. Of the game of "Rowland-ho" I can find no particulars.

Page 154: "*With the last year's brand,*" &c.—When a piece of last year's Christmas log was preserved, the household reckoned itself secure from the assaults of hobgoblins, as Her- rick elsewhere relates :—

"Kindle the Christmas brand, and then  
Till sunset let it burn ;  
Which quenched, then lay it up again  
Till Christmas next return.

Part must be kept wherewith to teend  
 The Christmas log next year ;  
 And where 'tis safely kept, the fiend  
 Can do no mischief there."

· Page 156 : "*Wassail the trees.*"—This custom was kept up till the end of the last century. Brand relates that in 1790 a Cornish man informed him it was the custom for the Devonshire people on the eve of Twelfth Day to go after supper into the orchard with a large milk-pan full of cyder with roasted apples in it. Each person took what was called a clayen cup, *i.e.* an earthenware cup full of cyder, and standing under each of the more fruitful trees, sung—

"Health to thee, good apple-tree,  
 Well to bear, pocket-fulls, hat-fulls,  
 Peck-fulls, bushel-bag-fulls."

After drinking part of the contents of the cup, he threw the rest, with the fragments of the roasted apples, at the trees, amid the shouting of the company. Another song sung on such occasions was :—

"Here's to thee, old apple-tree,  
 Whence thou may'st bud, and whence thou may'st blow,  
 And whence thou may'st bear apples enow !  
 Hats full ! caps full !  
 Bushel-bushel-sacks full,  
 And my pockets full, too, huzza !"

It is supposed that the custom was a relic of the sacrifice to Pomona.

Page 163 : "*March beer.*"—Harrison, in his "Description of England," ii. 6, says :—"The beer that is used at noblemen's tables in their fixed and standing houses is commonly of a year old, or peradventure of two years' tunning or more, but this is



not general. *It is also brewed in March, and therefore called March beer*; but for the household it is usually not under a month's age, each one coveting to have the same stale as he may, so that it be not sour, and his bread as new as possible, so that it be not hot."

Page 168: "*O you merry, merry souls.*"—These lively verses, with some additions and alterations, are also found in an undated collection of songs entitled "*The Hop Garland.*"—Last year the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Field & Tuer, issued a reprint of "*Round about the Coal Fire.*"

Page 170: "*Caput apri defero.*"—There is still another Boar's-head Carol, in addition to those in pp. 170-2. Ritson first printed it (from Add. MS. 5665, the valuable folio which he presented to the British Museum):—

" Nowell, nowell, nowell, nowell,  
Tidings good I think to tell.  
The boar's head that we bring here  
Betokeneth a prince without peer,  
Is born this day to buy us dear,  
Nowell.

A boar is a sovran beast,  
And acceptable in every feast,  
So mote this lord be to most and least,  
Nowell.

This boar's head we bring with song,  
In worship of him that thus sprung  
Of a virgin to redress all wrong,  
Nowell."

Page 173: "*May both with manchet stand replete.*"—*Manchet* was fine wheaten bread.

Page 176: "*A jolly wassail bowl.*"—The undated black-letter "*New Christmas Carols,*" from which this piece is taken, is bound up with three other collections of Christmas verses. The volume, which is in the Bodleian Library, formerly belonged to Antony-à-Wood. Each tract numbers only a few 12mo pages. In the same little volume is a curious prose-tract on the Arraignment of Christmas.

Page 183: "*Here we come a whistling.*"—Another correspondent of *Notes and Queries* mentions that at Harrington in Worcestershire it was customary for children on St. Thomas's Day (December 21) to go round the village begging for apples, and singing—

"Wassail, wassail through the town,  
If you've got any apples throw them down ;  
Up with the stocking and down with the shoe,  
If you've got no apples money will do ;  
The jug is white and the ale is brown,  
This is the best house in the town."

An Oxfordshire lady tells me that at her house near Witney the village children sing on Christmas-eve—

"Holly and ivy, tickle my toe,  
Give me a red apple and let me go ;  
Give me another for my little brother,  
And I'll go home to my father and my mother."

A writer in *Current Notes* for January 1856 gives the following verses :—

"I wish you a merry Christmas  
And a happy New Year,  
A pocket full of money,  
And a cellar full of beer,"  
And a good fat pig to serve you all the year.

Ladies and gentlemen, sat by the fire,  
Pity we poor boys out in the mire."

In Oxfordshire the children sing the first four lines of this piece, and then proceed :—

" All the roads are very dirty,  
My boots are very thin ;  
I've got a little pocket,  
Will you put a penny in ?"

Page 190: "*At hot cockles beside.*"—In the game of *hot cockles* one of the players, after being blindfolded, laid his head in another's lap. The rest proceeded in turn to strike the blindfolded victim, until he was released from his position by guessing the name of the person who struck him. In Strutt's "*Sports and Pastimes*" (ed. 1801, p. 293) there is an illustration of this ancient sport from a fifteenth-century illuminated MS.

Page 214: "*Provide for Christmas.*"—*Poor Robin's Almanac*, from which this and other pieces are taken, began in 1663 and ended in 1776. No public or private library, so far as I know, possesses a complete set of these very interesting almanacs. It has been stated that Robert Herrick was the original projector of the series, but I believe there is no authority for the statement. "*Poor Robin*" was the *nom de plume* of Robert Winstanley of Saffron Walden, a list of whose publications is given by Mr. H. Eckroyd Smith in *Notes and Queries*, ser. vi. vol. 7, pp. 321-3. More information about *Poor Robin* is very much needed.

Page 225: "*Right wantonly a mumming.*"—Christmas mumming still continues in many parts of the country, but it is only the shadow of its former self. A few years ago it was kept up at Chiswick. Robert Bell (in "*Songs of the Peasantry*") gives an

amusing Mummer's Song that used to be sung in the neighbourhood of Richmond, Yorkshire, by a rustic actor dressed as an old horse. One verse in a Somersetshire Mummer's song is very droll :—

“ Here comes I, liddle man Jan,  
With my zword in my hand !  
If you don't all do  
As you be told by I,  
I'll zend you all to York  
For to make apple-pie.”

My fair Oxfordshire correspondent writes :—“ The mummers still go round to the farm-houses at home, but their glory has departed. I can remember being immensely pleased with their acting, and remember one little bit they said which always took my fancy. One fellow would shout out, ‘ Come in, Jack Spinner ! ’ Then in came Jack Spinner, saying :—

‘ Yer comes I as an't bin it,  
We my gret yead and little wit.’

(*i. e.* Here come I that haven't been yet  
With my great head and little wit.)”

In “ Round about our Coal Fire ” we read :—“ Then comes Mumming or Masquerading, when the squire's wardrobe is ransacked for dresses of all kinds, and the coal-hole searched around, or corks burnt to black the faces of the fair or make deputy-moustaches ; and every one in the family except the squire himself must be transformed from what they were.”

Page 227 : *Of ash-heaps, in the which ye use,*” &c.—William Browne (in one of his sonnets to Celia) alludes to this curious mode of divination :—

"If, forced by our sighs, the flame shall fly  
Of our kind love and get within thy rind,  
Be wary, gentle Bay, and shriek not high  
When thou dost such unusual fervour find :  
Suppress the fire, for, should it take thy leaves,  
Their crackling would betray us and thy glory."

Works, ed. Hazlitt, ii. 288.

[In line 13, for "*Quite though*" read "*Quite through*."] ]

Page 229 : "*Where bean's the king of the sport here.*"—A bean and pea were enclosed in the Twelfth-cake. When the cake was divided, he who got the slice containing the bean was king of the feast, and the girl to whose lot the pea fell was queen. This Twelfth-tide custom existed in France as early as the thirteenth century. See some interesting remarks in the preface to Sandys' Christmas Carols (pp. lxxvi.-ix.)

Page 230 : "*With gentle lambs-wool.*"—*Lambs-wool* consisted of strong nappy ale, in which roasted crab-apples were pressed. Nares conjectures that the name was derived from the liquor's "smoothness and softness, resembling the wool of lambs."

Page 231 : "*Christmas in the Olden Time.*"—It may not be amiss here to quote a lengthy passage, relating to Christmas observances, from the fourth book of Barnabe Googe's "*Popish Kingdom*," (1570), a translation of Thomas Kirchmaier's [*Naogorgus*] "*Regnum Papisticum*" (1553). The writer is describing the customs observed in Germany ; but in many respects the description would be equally applicable to English society in the middle of the sixteenth century :—

"Three weeks before the day whereon was born the Lord of grace,  
And on the Thursday boys and girls do run in every place,  
And bounce and beat at every door, with blows and lusty snaps  
And cry, the advent of the Lord, not born as yet perhaps :

And wishing to the neighbours all, that in the houses dwell,  
A happy year, and everything to spring and prosper well :  
Here have they pears and plums, and pence, each man gives  
willingly,

For these three nights are always thought unfortunate to be :  
Wherein they are afraid of sprites and cankered witches' spite,  
And dreadful devils black and grim, that then have chiefest  
might.

In these same days young wanton girls that meet for marriage be,  
Do search to know the names of them that shall their husbands  
be.

Four onions, five, or eight, they take, and make in every one  
Such names as they do fancy most and best do think upon.  
Thus near the chimney then they set, and that same onion than  
The first doth sprout doth surely bear the name of their good  
man.

Their husband's nature eke they seek to know and all his  
guise ;

When as the sun hath hid himself, and left the starry skies,  
Unto some woodstack do they go, and while they there do  
stand,

Each one draws out a faggot stick, the next that comes to hand,  
Which if it straight and even be, and have no knots at all,  
A gentle husband then they think shall surely to them fall.  
But if it foul and crooked be, and knotty here and there,  
A crabbed churlish husband then they earnestly do fear.  
These things the wicked Papists bear, and suffer willingly,  
Because they neither do the end, nor fruits of faith espie :  
And rather had the people should obey their foolish lust,  
Than truly God to know, and in him here alone to trust.

Then comes the day wherein the Lord did bring his birth to  
pass,

Whereas at midnight up they rise, and every man to Mass.

This time so holy counted is, that divers earnestly  
Do think the waters all to wine are changed suddenly :  
In that same hour that Christ himself was born, and came to  
light,

And unto water straight again transformed and altered quite.  
There are beside that mindfully the money still do watch,  
That first to altar comes, which then they privily do snatch.  
The priests lest other should it have takes oft the same away,  
Whereby they think throughout the year to have good luck in  
play,

And not to lose : then straight at game till daylight do they  
strive,

To make some present proof how well their hallowed pence will  
thrive.

Three masses every priest doth sing upon that solemn day,  
With offerings unto every one, that so the more may play.  
This done, a wooden child in clouts is on the altar set,  
About the which both boys and girls do dance and trimly jet,  
And carols sing in praise of Christ, and for to help them here,  
The organs answer every verse, with sweet and solemn cheer.  
The priests do roar aloud, and round about the parents stand,  
To see the sport, and with their voice do help them and their  
hand.

Thus wont the Coribants perhaps upon the mountain Ide,  
The crying noise of Jupiter new born with song to hide,  
To dance about him round, and on their brazen pans to beat,  
Lest that his father finding him, should him destroy and eat.

Then followeth Saint Stephen's Day, whereon doth every  
man

His horses jaunt and course abroad, as swiftly as he can.  
Until they do extremely sweat, and then they let them bleed,  
For this being done upon this day, they say doth do them  
good,

And keeps them from all maladies and sickness through the year,

As if that Stephen any time took charge of horses here.

Next John the son of Zebedee hath his appointed day,  
 Who once by cruel tyrant's will constrained was, they say,  
 Strong poison up to drink, therefore the Papists do believe,  
 That whoso puts their trust in him, no poison them can grieve.  
 The wine beside that hallowed is, in worship of his name,  
 The priests do give the people that bring money for the same.  
 And after with the selfsame wine are little manchets made,  
 Against the boisterous winter storms, and sundry such like trade;

The men upon this solemn day do take this holy wine,  
 To make them strong, so do the maids to make them fair and fine.

Then comes the day that calls to mind the cruel Herod's strife,

Who seeking Christ to kill, the King of everlasting life,  
 Destroyed the infants young, a beast unmerciless,  
 And put to death all such as were of two years age or less.  
 To them the sinful wretches cry, and earnestly do pray  
 To get them pardon for their faults, and wipe their sins away.  
 The parents when this day appears, do beat their children all  
 (Though nothing they deserve), and servants all to beating fall.  
 And monks do whip each other well, or else their Prior great,  
 Or Abbot mad, doth take in hand their breeches all to beat  
 In worship of these Innocents, or rather as we see,  
 In honour of the cursed king that did this cruelty.

The next to this is New Year's Day, whereon to every friend  
 They costly presents in do bring and New Year's gifts do send.

These gifts the husband gives his wife and father eke the child,  
 And master on his men bestows the like, with favour mild,



And good beginning of the year they wish and wish again,  
According to the ancient guise of heathen people vain.  
These eight days no man doth require his debts of any man,  
Their tables do they furnish out with all the meat they can :  
With marchpanes, tarts, and custards great they drink with  
staring eyes,

They rout and revel, feed and feast as merry all as pies,  
As if they should at the entrance of this New Year have to die,  
Yet would they have their bellies full and ancient friends ally.

The wise men's day here followeth, who out from Persia far,  
Brought gifts and presents unto Christ, conducted by a star.  
The Papists do believe that these were kings, and so them call,  
And do affirm that of the same there were but three in all.  
Here sundry friends together come, and meet in company,  
And make a king amongst themselves by voice or destiny ;  
Who after princely guise appoints his officers alway,  
Then unto feasting do they go, and long time after play :  
Upon their boards in order thick the dainty dishes stand,  
Till that their purses empty be and creditors at hand.  
Their children herein follow them, and choosing princes here,  
With pomp and great solemnity, they meet and make good  
cheer

With money either got by stealth, or of their parents eft,  
That so they may be trained to know both riot here and theft.  
Then also every householder to his ability,  
Doth make a mighty cake, that may suffice his company :  
Herein a penny doth he put, before it come to fire,  
This he divides according as his household doth require ;  
And every piece distributeth, as round about they stand,  
Which in their names unto the poor is given out of hand ;  
But whoso chanceth on the piece wherein the money lies  
Is counted king amongst them all, and is with shouts and  
cries

Exalted to the heavens up, who taking chalk in hand,  
Doth make a cross on every beam and rafters as they stand :  
Great force and power have these against all injuries and  
harms

Of cursed devils, sprites and bugs, of conjurings and charms.  
So much this king can do, so much the crosses bring to pass,  
Made by some servant, maid or child, or by some foolish ass.  
Twice six nights then from Christmas they do count with dili-  
gence,

Wherein each master in his house doth burn up frankincense :  
And on the table sets a loaf, when night approacheth near,  
Before the coals, and frankincense to be perfumed there :  
First bowing down his head he stands, and nose and ears and  
eyes,

He smokes and with his mouth receive[s] the fume that doth  
arise :

Whom followeth straight his wife, and doth the same full solemnly,  
And of their children every one, and all their family :  
Which doth preserve they say their teeth, and nose, and eyes,  
and ear,

From every kind of malady, and sickness all the year.  
When every one received hath this odour great and small,  
Then one takes up the pan with coals, and frankincense and  
all.

Another takes the loaf, whom all the rest do follow here,  
And round about the house they go, with torch or taper clear,  
That neither bread nor meat do want, nor witch with dreadful  
charm

Have power to hurt their children, or to do their cattle harm.  
There are that three nights only do perform this foolish gear,  
To this intent, and think themselves in safety all the year.  
To Christ dare none commit himself. And in these days beside  
They judge what weather all the year shall happen and betide :

Ascribing to each day a month, and at this present time  
 The youth in every place do flock, and, all appareled fine,  
 With pipers through the streets they run, and sing at every door  
 In commendation of the man rewarded well therefore,  
 Which on themselves they do bestow, or on the church, as tho'  
 The people were not plagued with rogues and begging friars  
 enow.

There cities are where boys and girls together still do run,  
 About the street with like, as soon as night begins to come,  
 And bring abroad their wassail bowls, who well rewarded be  
 With cakes and cheese and great good cheer and money plen-  
 teously.

Page 239 : "*Mark well my heavy doleful tale.*"—Christmas festivities were not wholly ended on Twelfth day. The 7th of January, Distaff day (otherwise called Rock day), was given up partly to business and partly to play, as Herrick tells us in the following dainty poem (two lines of which I am forced to omit) :—

"Partly work and partly play  
 Ye must on Saint Distaff's day,  
 From the plough soon free your team,  
 Then come home and fodder them.  
 If the maids a-spinning go,  
 Burn the flax and fire the tow.

. . . . .

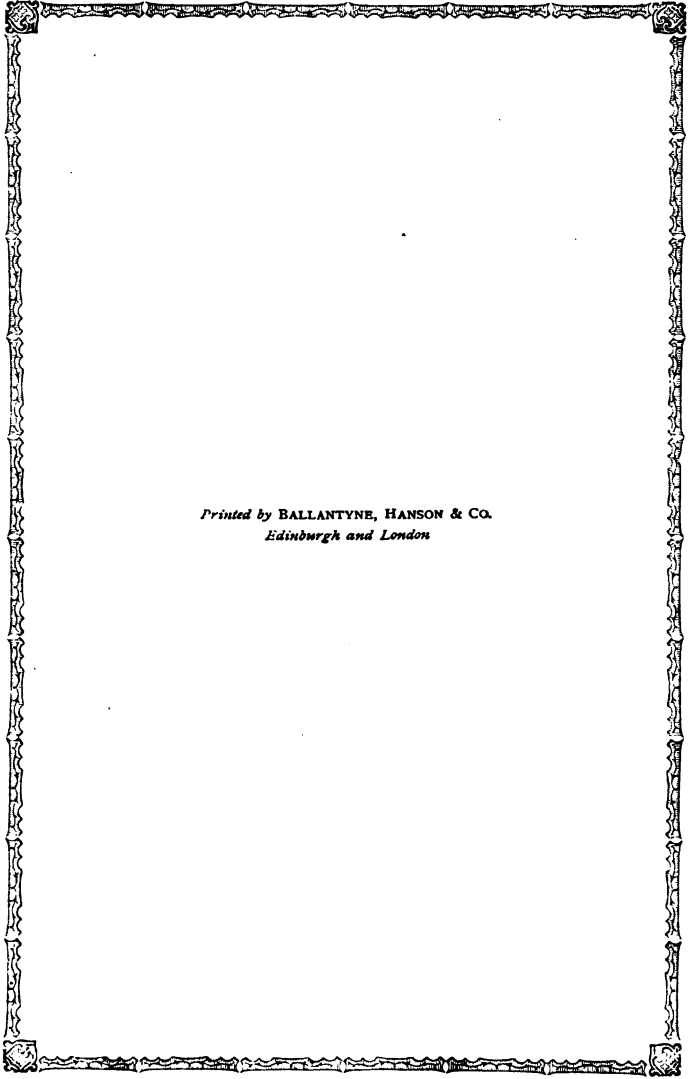
Bring in pails of water then,  
 Let the maids bewash the men.  
 Give Saint Distaff all the right,  
 Then bid Christmas sport good night ;  
 And next morrow, every one  
 To his own vocation."

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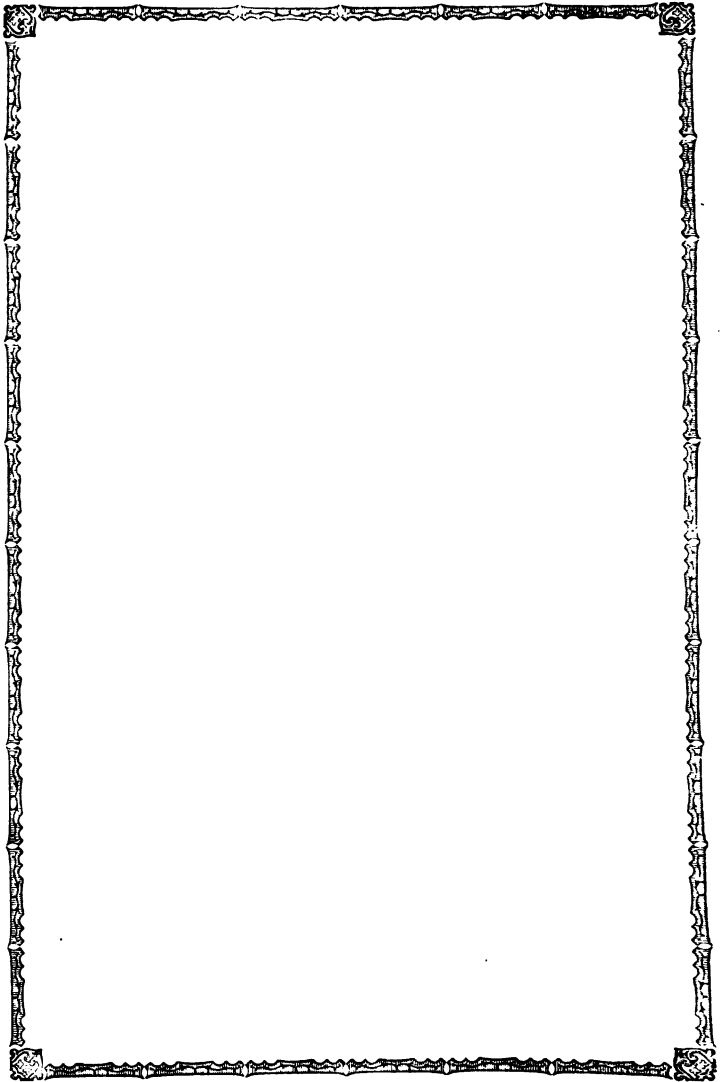
On Candlemas day, the 2nd of February, the holly and ivy were taken down, and all traces of Christmas disappeared, as Herrick tells us in his Ceremonies for Candlemas Eve. *Lector benevole, vale.*

Hule's come and Hule's gane,  
And we have feasted weel;  
Sae Jock maun to his sail again,  
And Jenny to her wheel.

FINIS.



*Printed by BALLANTYNE, HANSON & CO.  
Edinburgh and London*



SEPTEMBER 1884.

PUBLICATIONS

OF

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Specimen Page.]

SCENE I.]

*Doctor Faustus.*

213

Having commenced, be a Divine in show,  
 Yet level at the end of every Art,  
 And live and die in Aristotle's works.  
 Sweet Analytics, 'tis thou hast ravished me,  
*Bene disserere est finis logices.*

Is to dispute well Logic's chiefest end?

Affords this Art no greater miracle?

Then read no more, thou hast attained the end ; 10

A greater subject fitteth Faustus' wit :

Bid *on cai me on*<sup>1</sup> farewell, Galen come,

Seeing *Ubi desinit Philosophus ibi incipit Medicus* ;

Be a physician, Faustus, heap up gold,

And be eternised for some wondrous cure.

*Summum bonum medicinæ sanitas,*

The end of physic is our body's health.

Why, Faustus, hast thou not attained that end?

Is not thy common talk found<sup>2</sup> Aphorisms?<sup>3</sup>

Are not thy bills<sup>4</sup> hung up as monuments, 20

Whereby whole cities have escaped the Plague,

<sup>1</sup> This is my own emendation. Ed. 1604 reads "Oncaymæon," which I take to be a corruption of the Aristotelian *ὄν καὶ μὴ ὄν* ("being and not being"). The later 4tos. give (with various spelling) "Œconomy," inserting the word "and" before "Galen." But "Œconomy," though retained by all the editors, is nonsense. With the substitution of *i* for *y* and *e* for *æ*, my emendation, which gives excellent sense, is a *literal transcript* of the reading of ed. 1604.

<sup>2</sup> So ed. 1616.—Eds. 1604, 1609, "sound."

<sup>3</sup> Medical rules.

<sup>4</sup> Prescriptions by which he had worked his cures. Professor Ward thinks the reference is rather to "the advertisements by which, as a migratory physician, he had been in the habit of announcing his advent, and perhaps his system of cures, and which were now 'hung up as monuments' *in perpetuum*."

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Specimen Page.]

## THE MAN THAT WAS USED UP. 409

men of the age. He was an especial favourite, too, with the ladies, chiefly on account of his high reputation for courage.

“In *that* point he is unrivalled, indeed he is a perfect desperado, a downright fire-eater, and no mistake,” said my friend, here dropping his voice excessively low, and thrilling me with the mystery of his tone.

“A downright fire-eater, and *no* mistake. Showed *that*, I should say, to some purpose in the late tremendous swamp-fight away down South with the Bugaboo and Kickapoo Indians.” [Here my friend opened his eyes to some extent.] “Bless my soul!—blood and thunder, and all that!—*prodigies* of valour!—heard of him of course?—you know he’s the man”—

“Man alive, how *do* you do? why how *are* ye? *very* glad to see ye indeed!” here interrupted the General himself, seizing my companion by the hand as he drew near, and bowing stiffly but profoundly as I was presented. I then thought (and I think so still) that I never heard a clearer nor a stronger voice, nor beheld a finer set of teeth, but I *must* say that I was sorry for the interruption just at that moment as, owing to the whispers and insinuations aforesaid, my interest had been greatly excited in the hero of the Bugaboo and Kickapoo campaign.

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11



